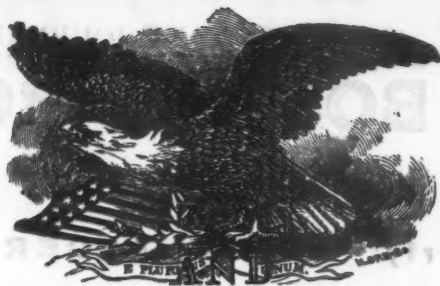


ARMY



NAVY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR

JOURNAL.

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.

VOLUME XVIII.—NUMBER 22.
WHOLE NUMBER 906

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1881.

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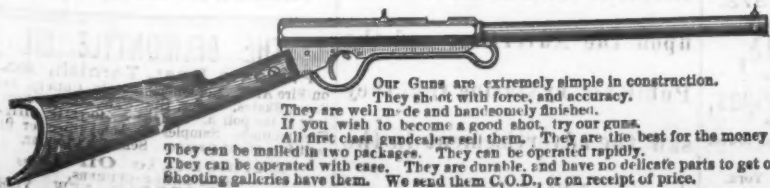
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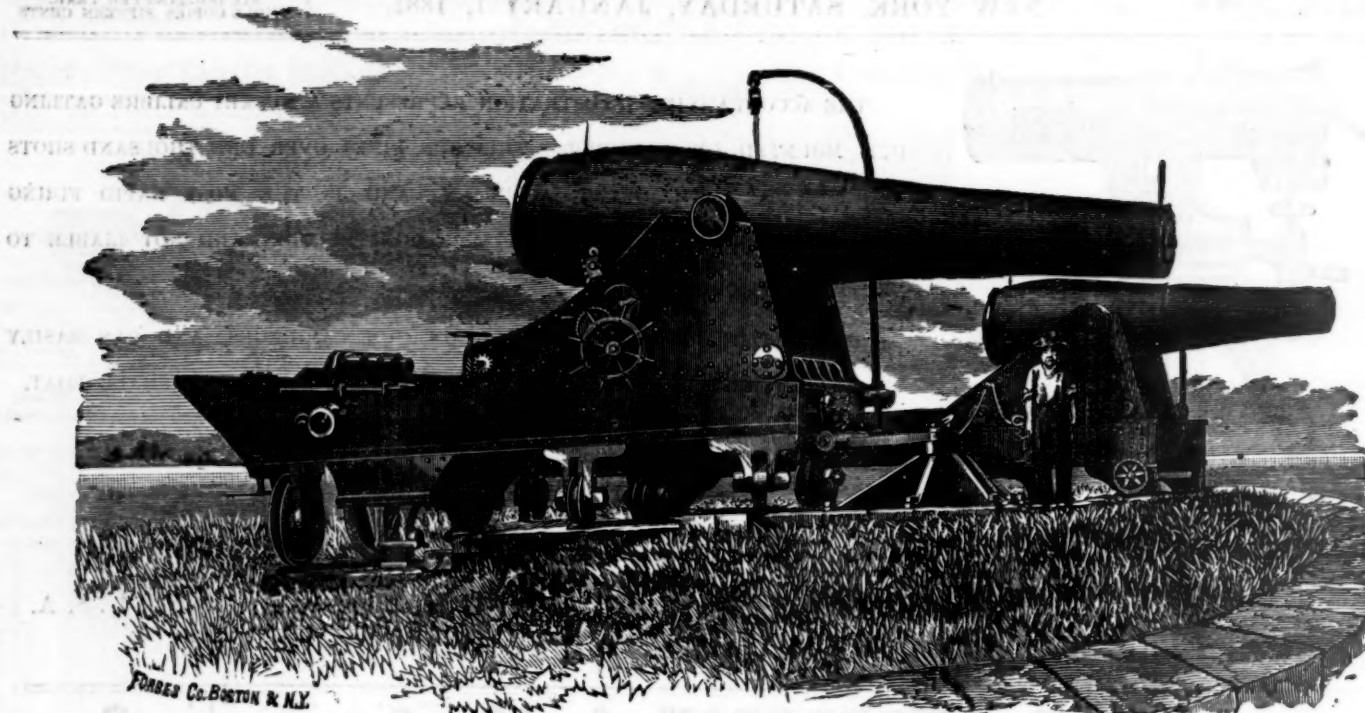
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JOSEPH M. GIBBENS, Secretary.

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Assets, Jan. 1, 1880, \$10,049,156 00
Surplus over all Liabilities, 1,849,600 00
Amount of Insurance in Force, 33,333,000 00
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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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WHOLE NUMBER 806.

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THE ARMY.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, *President and Com'dr-in-Chief.*
ALEXANDER RAMSEY, *Secretary of War.*

W. T. SHERMAN, *General of the Army of the United States,*
Washington, D. C. Brig.-Gen. R. O. DRUM, *Adjt.-General.*
HENRY T. CROSBY, *Chief Clerk, War Department.*

Brigadier-General R. C. DRUM, *Adjutant-General.*
Brig.-General Randolph B. MARCY, *Inspector-General.*
Brig.-General Wm. McK. DANN, *Judge-Advocate-General.*
Brig.-General Montgomery C. MEIGS, *Quartermaster-General.*
Brigadier-General R. MACFIE, *Commissionary Gen. of Subistence.*
Brigadier-General Jos. K. BARNES, *Surgeon-General.*
Brigadier-General Nathan W. BROWN, *Paymaster-General.*
Brigadier-General Horatio G. WRIGHT, *Chief of Engineers.*
Brigadier-General Stephen V. BENÉT, *Chief of Ordnance.*
Brigadier-General W. B. HAZEN, *Chief Signal Officer.*

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Lieut.-General P. H. SHERIDAN, *Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.*
Lieut.-Colonel Wm. D. WHIPPLE, A. A. G.
DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.—Brig.-General A. H. TERRY, *Hdqrs.*
St. Paul, Minn. Maj. Samuel Breck, A. A. G.
District of Montana.—Colonel T. H. RUGER, 18th Infantry,
commanding District: Headquarters, Helena, Mont. 2d Lieut.
George L. TURNER, 18th Infantry, A. A. G.
District of Yellowstone.—Col. J. W. DAVIDSON, 2d Cavalry,
Hdqrs. Fort Custer, M. T. 2d Lt. C. F. ROE, 2d Cavalry, A. A. G.
DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.—Brigadier-General John POPE:
Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. Maj. E. R. PLATT, A. A. G.
District of New Mexico.—Colonel Edward HATCH, 9th Cavalry,
Hdqrs. Santa Fé, N. M. Capt. John S. LUND, 9th Cav., A. A. G.
DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.—Brigadier-General Geo. CROOK:
Hdqrs. Omaha, Neb. Lieut.-Col. Robert WILLIAMS, A. A. G.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Major-Gen. W. S. HANCOCK: *Hdqrs. Governor's Island, N. Y. H.*
Col. James B. FRY, A. A. G.
DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.—Major-General W. S. HANCOCK:
Headquarters, Governor's Island, N. Y. H. Col. J. B. FRY, A. A. G.
DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.—Bvt. Brig.-Gen. H. J. HUNT, Col.
5th Artillery: Hdqrs. Newport Bks. Ky. Major Joseph H. TAYLOR,
A. A. G.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE GULF.

Major General J. M. SCHOFIELD, commanding: Hdqrs. New Or-
leans, La. Major T. M. VINCENT, *Adjt.-Gen.*
DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS.—Bvt. Brig.-Gen. R. S. MACKENZIE,
Col. 4th Cav., commanding: Hdqrs. Little Rock, Ark. Major
A. H. NICKERSON, *Adjt.-Gen.*
DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.—Brigadier-General C. C. AUGUR:
Hdqrs. San Antonio, Texas. Major James P. MARTIN, *Adjt.-Gen.*
District of the Rio Grande.—Col. Elwell S. OTIS, 20th Infantry,
commanding: Hdqrs. Fort Brown, Texas. 1st Lieut. John B.
RODMAN, *Adjt. 20th Infantry, A. A. G.*
District of the Nueces.—Lieut. H. H. KETCHUM, 22d Infantry,
Hdqrs. Fort Clark, Tex. 1st Lieut. H. H. KETCHUM, 22d Infantry,
A. A. G.
District of the Pecos.—Colonel B. H. GRIERSON, 10th Cavalry:
Hdqrs. Ft. Concho, Tex. 1st Lieut. Robert G. SMITH, 10th Cav.,
A. A. G.
District of the North Texas.—Hdqrs. Fort McKavett, Texas.
Col. William R. SHAFER, 1st Infantry, commanding.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

AND DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.
Major-General I. McDOWELL: *Headquarters, Presidio of San*
Francisco, Cal. Colonel John C. KELTON, A. A. G.
DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.—Brig.-Gen. N. A. MILES:
Hdqrs. Vancouver Bks. Wash. T. Major O. D. GREENE, A. A. G.
DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.—Brevet Major-Gen. O. B. WILLCOX,
Colonel 12th Infantry: Hdqrs. Whipple Bks. Prescott, Arizona.
Major S. N. BENJAMIN, A. A. G.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF WEST POINT.

Brigadier-General O. O. HOWARD: *Headquarters, West Point, N. Y.*
Brigadier-General O. O. HOWARD, *Superintendent, U. S. M. A.*
1st Lieut. Frank MICHLE, 5th Cavalry, *Adjt., U. S. M. A.*

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LIST OF OFFICERS ON GENERAL RECRUITING SERVICE.
Col. William H. WOOD, 11th Infantry, *Superintendent.*
Major H. Clay WOOD, *Adjt. General's Dept., Adjutant Gen.*

DEPT. OF THE ARMY.
David's Island, N. Y. H. Lt. Col. Lewis C. Hunt, 20th Inf.
Lt. Col. P. Lugenbeck, 1st Inf. Surg. Wm. M. Notson, U. S. A.
Surg. Geo. P. Jaquet, U. S. A. Capt. J. H. Patterson, 30th Inf.
Capt. Theo. Schwan, 11th Inf. Capt. E. B. Atwood, A. Q. M.
Capt. P. H. Remington, 19th Inf. Capt. J. C. Earnest, 8th Inf.
Capt. DeWitt C. Poole, 24th Inf. 1st Lt. J. T. Kirkman, 10th Inf.
Capt. John J. Simpson, A. Q. M. 1st Lt. Levi F. Burnett, 7th Inf.
1st Lt. F. H. E. B. 21st Inf. 1st Lt. D. B. Burdham, 15th Inf.
1st Lt. G. N. Bonford, 13th Inf. 1st Lt. Matt. Markland, 1st Inf.
1st Lt. C. A. Johnson, 24th Inf. A. A. Surg. John H. Lott, U. S. A.
A. A. Surg. A. F. Steigens, U. S. A.

GENERAL MOUNTED RECRUITING SERVICE.
JEFFERSON BARRACKS, MO.
Superintendent, Bvt. Brig.-Gen. THOS. H. NEILL, Col. 8th Cavalry.

CAVALRY DEPT.—JEFFERSON BARRACKS, MO.
Col. THOS. H. NEILL, 8th Cavalry, *Commanding.*
Major JOHN GREEK, 1st Cavalry, *Executive Officer.*
1st Lt. Chas. Morton, 2d Cavalry, *Deputy Adjutant and Treasurer.*
1st Lt. John T. Morrison, 10th Cav. Dep. Q. M. and Commissary.
Surgeon Charles E. Goodard, U. S. A., *Depot Surgeon.*

ON DUTY AT DEPOT.
Captain L. S. TESSON, *Asst. Surgeon.*
1st Lieut. George F. Foote, 8th Cavalry.
1st Lt. Chas. H. Rockwell, 5th Cavalry.
1st Lieut. Hosi S. Bishop, 5th Cavalry.

G. O. 77, H. Q. A., Dec. 1, 1880.
Announces the promotions and appointments in the Army
of the United States, together with the retirements and
casualties leading to the said promotions and appointments,
since the publication of G. O. No. 41, of May 24, 1880, and
No. 54, of June 29, 1880. Those and also the transfers
noted in the order, have all been duly announced in the
columns of the JOURNAL, as they occurred, and were also
re-capitulated in full in the JOURNAL of Dec. 18, 1880.

G. O. 8, MIL. DIV. PACIFIC, Dec. 17, 1880.
Hereafter, no applications from company and post com-
manders, addressed to the Adjutant-General, asking the dis-
charge of enlisted men on account of drunkenness and
worthlessness, will be entertained at or forwarded from these

Headquarters, the General of the Army having decided and
declared that "company commanders must do their best to
discipline drunkards."

G. O. 12, DEPT. OF SOUTH, Dec. 26, 1880.
To enable him to comply with the requirements of G. O.
No. 84, from Hdqrs of the Army, dated Dec. 18, 1880, the
undersigned hereby relinquishes the command of the Depart-
ment of the South. The Assistant Adjutant-General of the
Department will report to the Division Commander for
orders.
C. C. AUGUR, Brig.-Gen., U. S. A.

G. O. 23, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA, Nov. 24, 1880.
Publishes an order collated from the "Reports in
Musketry" and "Target Records" for the month of Octo-
ber, 1880.

G. O. 25, DEPT. OF MISSOURI, Dec. 16, 1880.
Publishes a table to be filled out in all proceedings of
Boards of Survey held for examination of public property in
this Department.

CIRCULAR, MIL. DIV. OF PACIFIC, Dec. 10, 1880.
Gives directions for the forwarding of the annual estimates
for clothing and equipment for the troops in this Division, for
the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882.

CIRCULAR, MIL. DIV. OF PACIFIC, Dec. 13, 1880.
Publishes directions for the making out of the annual esti-
mates of this Department for fuel, forage, straw, quar-
termaster's stores, construction or repairs of barracks and
quarters, veterinary instruments, and horse medicines and
dressings, and hospitals.

CIRCULAR No. 21, DEPT. OF SOUTH, Dec. 21, 1880.
Gives the record of target practice of troops serving in
this Department for the month of November, 1880.

CIRCULAR 23, DEPT. OF TEXAS, Dec. 14, 1880.
Gives the overland distances between posts in the Dept. of
Texas, compiled from itineraries, map of post office routes,
military map of Western Texas, and other sources of infor-
mation.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.—Major Thomas M.
Vincent, *Asst. Adjt.-Gen.*, will be relieved from duty at the
Hdqrs. Dept. of Texas by the Comdg. Gen. of the Dept., as
soon as practicable after the receipt of this order, and will
then repair to New Orleans, La., and report in person to the
Comdg. Gen. of the Div. of the Gulf for duty as *Adjt.-Gen.*
of that Division. Major James P. Martin, *Asst. Adjt.-Gen.*,
is relieved from duty in the *Adjt.-Gen.'s* Office, and will re-
pair to San Antonio, Tex., and report in person to the Comdg.
Gen. of the Dept. of Texas for duty as *Adjt.-Gen.* of that
Department. Major A. H. Nickerson, *Asst. Adjt.-Gen.*, is
relieved from duty in the *Adjt.-Gen.'s* Office, and will repair
to Little Rock, Ark., and report in person to the Comdg.
Gen. of the Dept. of Arkansas for duty as *Adjt.-Gen.* of that
Department (S. O., Dec. 23, W. D.) By a subsequent order,
so much of this order as relates to Major Nickerson is re-
voked, and he is ordered to duty with the Signal Service.
Major Henry C. Wood, A. A. G., is relieved from duty at the
Hdqrs. General Recruiting Service, New York, and ordered to
duty as *Adjt.-Gen.* of the Dept. of Arkansas.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.—Lieut.-Col. Roger
Jones, *Asst. Insp.-Gen.*, is detailed to inspect certain quar-
termaster's stores and camp and garrison equipage on hand
at the Washington Arsenal, D. C. (S. O., Dec. 23, W. D.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.—Capt. John F. Rogers,
military storekeeper, will proceed to Newark, Delaware;
New Albany, Ind., and Birmingham, Conn., for the purpose
of making certain inspections (S. O., Dec. 23, W. D.)

Leave of absence for thirty days is granted Capt. D. D.
Wheeler, Yankton, D. T. The C. O. Fort Randall, D. T.,
will send an officer to Yankton, D. T., to take charge of the
duties of Capt. Wheeler, during his absence (S. O. 178, Dec.
21, D. D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers
of the Q. M. Dept. are made: Lieut.-Col. John G. Chandler,
Deputy Q. M. Gen., will be relieved from duty in the Dept.
of the South, and will then proceed to New Orleans, La., and
assume the duties of Chief Q. M. Mil. Div. of the Gulf, re-
porting by letter to the division commander. Capt. J. H.
Belcher, A. Q. M., will be relieved from duty in the Dept. of
the Platte, and will report in person to the Comdg. Gen.
Dept. of the Missouri for assignment to duty at Fort
Leavenworth, Kas., to relieve Major George H. Weeks,
Q. M., who will proceed to Little Rock, Ark., and report to the
C. O. Dept. of Arkansas for assignment to duty as Chief
Q. M. of that Dept. (S. O., Dec. 24, W. D.)

Leave of absence for two months, on Surg. certificate, is
granted Major Charles A. Reynolds. The A. A. Q. M. at
Fort Porter, N. Y., will, during the absence of Major Rey-
nolds, perform the latter's duties at Buffalo, under the di-
rection of the Chief Q. M. of the Dept. of the East (S. O. 61,
Dec. 30, M. D. A.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.—The following changes in the
stations and duties of officers of the Sub. Dept. are made:
Lieut.-Col. Amos Beckwith, *Asst. Com'y Gen. of Sub.*, will
be relieved from duty as Purchasing and Depot Com'y of
Sub. at St. Louis, Mo., by such officer as may be designated,
temporarily, for the duty, and will then proceed to New
Orleans, La., and relieve Capt. F. F. Whitehead, C. S., as
Purchasing and Depot Com'y of Sub. at that place. At
New Orleans, Lieut.-Col. Beckwith will report to the Comdg.
Gen. Mil. Div. of the Gulf for assignment to duty as Chief
Com'y of Sub. of that Division. Capt. Whitehead will pro-
ceed to Little Rock, Ark., and report to the C. O. Dept. of
Arkansas for duty as Chief Com'y of Sub. of that Depart-
ment. Capt. John J. Clague, C. S., will be relieved from
duty in the Dept. of Dakota, and will then proceed to
Cheyenne, W. T., and relieve Capt. William A. Elderkin,
C. S., as Purchasing and Depot Com'y of Sub. at that place,
reporting by letter to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of the Platte.
Capt. Elderkin will report in person to the Comdg. Gen.
Dept. of the Platte for assignment to duty, to relieve Capt.
Thomas Wilson, C. S., as Chief Com'y of Sub. of that De-
partment and as Purchasing and Depot Com'y of Sub. at
Omaha, Neb. Capt. Wilson will proceed to St. Louis, Mo.,
and assume the duties of Purchasing and Depot Com'y of
Sub. at that place, reporting by letter to the Lieut.-Gen.
commanding the Mil. Div. of the Missouri (S. O., Dec. 27,
W. D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—A. A. Surg. Samuel C. Benedict
is relieved from duty with the Troops in the Field, Fort
Cummings, N. M., and will proceed to Fort Leavenworth,
Kas., and report to the Med. Director of the Dept. of
Missouri for annulment of contract. So much of par. 6,
S. O. 257, c. s., from Hdqrs. Dept. of Missouri, as directs
A. A. Surg. W. W. Rowan, Cantonment on Uncompahgre
River, Colo., to proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and re-
port to the Med. Director of the Dept. of Missouri for
annulment of contract is revoked. The contract with A. A.
Surg. W. W. Rowan, Cantonment on Uncompahgre River,
Colo., is annulled, to take effect on the receipt of this order
at the post (S. O. 277, Dec. 17, D. M.)

Leave of absence for one month, and to apply for one
month's extension, is granted Surg. Joseph C. Baily, Presidio
of San Francisco, Cal. (S. O. 188, Dec. 13, M. D. P.)

During the absence of Surg. Joseph C. Baily from his
station, Surg. Alfred A. Woodhull will, in addition to his
present duties, attend the sick at the Presidio of San Fran-
cisco, Cal. (S. O. 189, Dec. 14, M. D. P.)

Asst. Surg. C. Ewen, member G. C.-M. at Fort Elliott,
Tex., Dec. 27 (S. O. 278, Dec. 18, D. M.)

A. A. Surg. George W. Hatch, who accompanied a detach-
ment from David's Island, N. Y. H., will remain on duty with
the recruits at Fort Marcy until further orders (S. O. 154,
Dec. 14, D. N. M.)

A. A. Surg. Thomas H. Pleasants, now in St. Paul, Minn.,
will proceed to David's Island, New York, for temporary
duty (S. O. 175, Dec. 20, D. D.)

A. A. Surg. George W. Hatch is relieved from temporary
duty with recruits at Fort Marcy, N. M., and will return to
his proper station at that depot (S. O. 155, Dec. 15, D. N. M.)

The leave of absence for seven days, granted A. A. Surg.
A. C. Bergen, is extended seven days, he having furnished an
acceptable substitute (S. O. 178, Dec. 23, D. D.)

Surg. John Moore is announced as Med. Director of the
Dept. of Columbia (S. O. 24, Dec. 13, D. C.)

Hosp. Steward Wm. Richardson died at Fort Sill, Ind. T.,
Dec. —, 1880.

Hosp. Steward Theodore V. Brown, having reported at
Hdqrs. Dept. of Missouri, is directed to proceed to Fort Sill,
I. T., for duty (S. O. 280, Dec. 21, D. M.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.—Leave of absence for two months is
granted Paymaster D. B. Larned (S. O., Dec. 27, W. D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.—The leave of absence on account of
sickness granted Capt. George M. Wheeler, is extended to
April 1, 1881, on account of sickness (S. O., Dec. 27, W. D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.—1st Lieut. D. A. Lyle will re-
pair to Washington, D. C., on business connected with the
life-saving service (S. O., Dec. 23, W. D.)

NATIONAL CEMETERIES.—Superintendent John C. Devlin
recently appointed, will proceed, without delay, from St.
Louis, Mo., to Jefferson City, Mo., and assume charge of the
National Cemetery at that place.

THE LINE.

1ST CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.—Headquarters
and A. B. D. K. M. Fort Walla Walla, Wash. T.; F. Boise Bks.
Idaho T.; C. Fort Bidwell, Cal.; G. Fort McDermitt, Nev.;
I. Fort Halleck, Nev.; H. Fort Colville, Wash. T.; L. Fort Kla-
math, Ore.; E. Fort Lapwai, Idaho T.

Leave of Absence.—Two months, to apply for extension of
four months, 1st Lieut. Herbert E. Tutherly, Fort Halleck,
Nev., to take effect Feb. 10, 1881 (S. O. 187, Dec. 11, M. D. P.)
Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. Herbert E. Tutherly, four
months (S. O., Dec. 23, W. D.)

2ND CAVALRY, Col. J. W. Davidson.—Headquarters
and B. C. F. G. I. M. Fort Custer, M. T.; A. E. Fort Keogh,
M. T.; D. K. Fort Ellis, M. T.; H. L. Fort Assiniboine, M. T.
* Address via Bozeman, M. T.

Leave of Absence.—Two months, 1st Lieut. William P.
Clark, Chicago, Ill. (S. O. 126, Dec. 22, M. D. M.)

3RD CAVALRY, Colonel A. G. Brackett.—Headquarters
and C. G. L. M. Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.; B. D. F. Fort San-
ders, W. T.; A. Fort McKinney W. T.; H. K. Fort Washakie,
W. T.; E. I. Fort Fred Steele, W. T.

Leave of Absence.—Fifteen days, 2d Lieut. John M. Porter,
Fort D. A. Russell, W. T. (S. O. 122, Dec. 20, D. P.)
One year, on Surg. certificate, Capt. Josepa Lawson (S. O.,
Dec. 24, W. D.)

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. Arthur C. Ducat, Jr., one
month (S. O. 129, Dec. 28, M. D. M.)

4TH CAVALRY, Col. R. S. Mackenzie.—Headquarters
and B. I. K. L. Fort Riley, Kas.; A. E. Fort Hays, Kas.; G. H.
Fort Reno, Ind. T.; C. F. Fort Sill, Ind. T.; M. Fort Supply,
Ind. T.; E. Fort Elliott, Tex.

Detached Service.—Capt. Henry W. Lawton, having relin-
quished the leave of absence granted him, will proceed to
Little Rock, Ark., and report for duty to the Comdg. Gen.
Dept. of Arkansas, who has requested his immediate services
(S. O. 129, Dec. 28, M. D. M.)

G. C.-M. Service.—Lieut.-Col. J. P. Hatch, president; 2d
Lieut. M. J. Jenkins, member, and 1st Lieut. W. E. Wilder,
J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Elliott, Tex., Dec. 27 (S. O. 278,
Dec. 18, D. M.)

Leave Extended.—Major John K. Mizner, Fort Sill, Ind. T.,
one month (S. O. 127, Dec. 24, M. D. M.)

Capt. H. W. Lawton, three months (S. O., Dec. 24, W. D.)
2d Lieut. James Lockett, Fort Hays, Kas., one month (S.
O. 128, Dec. 27, M. D. M.)

Transferred.—Capt. L. O. Parker, having been transferred
from the 4th Cav. to a regiment not serving in the Dept. of
Missouri, is relieved from duty as member G. C.-M. consti-
tuted by par. 1, S. O. 274, from Hdqrs. Dept. of Missouri (S.
O. 282, Dec. 23, D. M.)

Recruits.—The Supt. Mounted Recruiting Service will
cause fifty-four recruits to be prepared and forwarded under
proper charge to Fort Riley, Kas., for assignment to the 4th
Cav. (S. O., Dec. 24, W. D.)

5TH CAVALRY, Colonel W. Merritt.—Headquarters
and A. G. I. K. Fort Laramie, W. T.; B. D. F. Fort Niobrara,
Neb.; C. E. Fort Sidney, Neb.; H. L. Fort Robinson, Neb.; M.
Camp Sheridan, Neb.

Leave Extended.—Major Edwin V. Sumner, five months
(S. O., Dec. 24, W. D.)

6TH CAVALRY, Col. Eugene A. Carr.—Headquarters
and M. Fort Lowell, A. T.; A. F. Fort Grant, A. T.; B. Camp
Huachuca, A. T.; C. L. Fort Bowie, A. T.; E. D. Fort Apache,
A. T.; H. K. Fort Verde, A. T.; I. Fort McDowell, A. T.; G.
Camp Thomas, A. T.

7TH CAVALRY, Colonel S. D. Sturgis.—Headquarters and A. C. E. G. H. M. Fort Meade, D. T.; L. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; I. K. Fort Totten, D. T.; B. D. Fort Yates, D. T.; F. Fort Buford, D. T.

Revoked.—So much of par. 2, S. O. 129, from Hdqrs Dept. of Dakota, as directs Capt. Myles Moylan to attest and witness the delivery of annuity goods to the Indians at Pine Ridge Agency, D. T., is revoked, the Division Commander having directed that an officer be detailed from Camp Sheridan, in the Dept. of Platte (S. O. 176, Dec. 21, D. D.).

8TH CAVALRY, Colonel Thos. H. Neill.—Headquarters and A. B. C. D. H. L. K. Fort Clark, Tex.; R. San Diego, Tex.; F. Fort McIntosh; M. San Felipe, Tex.; G. Fort Ringgold, Tex.; I. Fort Brown, Tex.
† In the field.

9TH CAVALRY, Colonel Edward Hatch.—Headquarters, Santa Fe, N. M.; L. Fort Bliss, Tex.; A. G. Fort Stanton, N. M.; E. I. Fort Wingate, N. M.; B. H. Fort Bayard, N. M.; D. Fort Craig, N. M.; M. Fort Seiden, N. M.; C. F. K. Fort Cummings, N. M.
† In the field, Fort Craig, N. M.

Detached Service.—The telegraphic instructions of Dec. 14, to C. O. Fort Craig, N. M., to send Lieut. J. F. Guilfoyle to report at Hdqrs Dist. of New Mexico to conduct recruits for the 15th Inf. to Fort Craig, are confirmed. Lieut. Guilfoyle, having reported at these Hdqrs, will receive from the C. O. Fort Marcy, N. M., the thirty-one recruits for the 15th Inf. now at his post, conduct them to Fort Craig, N. M., and turn them over to the C. O. to await the arrival of the officer to be sent from Fort Stanton to receive them (S. O. 135, Dec. 15, D. N. M.).

G. C.-M. Service.—Lieut.-Col. N. A. M. Dudley, president; 1st Lieuts. B. S. Humphrey, H. H. Wright, 2d Lieuts. C. W. Taylor and Philip P. Powell, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Cummings, N. M., Jan. 3 (S. O. 281, Dec. 22, D. M.).
Leave Extended.—Capt. Henry Carroll, further extended three months on Surg. certificate (S. O., Dec. 23, W. D.).

10TH CAVALRY, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.—Headquarters and D. E. F. M. Fort Concho, Tex.; A. C. H. K. Fort Davis, Tex.; B. G. I. L. Fort Stockton, Tex.
† In the field.

1ST ARTILLERY, Colonel Israel Vogdes.—Headquarters and B. E. F. K. Fort Adams, R. I.; I. L. Fort Warren, Mass.; C. M. Fort Trumbull, Conn.; H. Fort Preble, Me.; G. Fort Monroe, Va.; A. D. Fort Columbus, N. Y. H.

Leave Extended.—Capt. Chandler P. Eakin, seven days (S. O. 226, Dec. 27, D. E.).

1st Lieut. Robert H. Patterson, seven days (S. O. 226, Dec. 27, D. E.).
2d Lieut. David Price, Jr., seven days (S. O. 226, Dec. 27, D. E.).

2ND ARTILLERY, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.—Headquarters and A. D. M. Fort McHenry, Md.; C. Fort Johnston, N. C.; K. Fort Monroe, Va.; B. H. Washington Arsenal, D. C.; I. Fort Ontario, N. Y.; F. Corpus Christi, Tex.; L. Jackson Bks. La.; E. G. Little Rock Bks. Ark.

A Corporal Drowned.—A Fort Monroe despatch, of Dec. 25, says: Corporal Norton, of Battery K, 2d Artillery, in company with Jacob Klein, civilian, and a corporal of Battery C, 5th Artillery, attempted this afternoon to cross Mill Creek, a mile west of the fort, in a small boat, which, being overloaded, capsized. The day was foggy and the boat could not be seen by the people on the shore. Norton, who was not strong, soon became exhausted and disappeared. The other two were rescued by a Mr. Dristell, who heard their cries and went to their assistance. Klein has since died from the effects of his exposure. Norton's body has not yet been recovered.

3RD ARTILLERY, Col. George W. Getty.—Headquarters and C. D. L. M. Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.; A. Fort Monroe, Va.; B. L. Fort Vicksburg, N. Y. H.; B. Fort Niagara, N. Y.; H. Madison Bks. N. Y.; K. Plattsburg Bks. N. Y.; F. G. Fort Schuyler, N. Y.

Leave of Absence.—One month, Capt. Edward R. Warner, Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H. (S. O. 228, Dec. 30, D. E.).

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. Herman Dowd, seven days (S. O. 226, Dec. 27, D. E.).

1st Lieut. Constantine Chase, A. D. C., Fort Monroe, Va., three days from Dec. 30 (S. O. 226, Dec. 27, D. E.).
2d Lieut. Charles G. Woodward, seven days (S. O. 227, Dec. 28, D. E.).

4TH ARTILLERY, Colonel Emory Upton.—Headquarters and B. D. H. Presidio, Cal.; E. L. Alcatraz Island, Cal.; M. Fort Stevens, Or.; G. Fort Canby, Wash. T.; I. Fort Monroe, Va.; A. C. K. Fort Point, Cal.; F. Point San Jose, Cal.

Detached Service.—Major La Rhett L. Livingston will take charge of Privates William Shaw, Co. K, 12th Inf., and James Farrell, Co. E, 21st Inf., now at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and Private John Metford, Co. I, 1st Cav., now at Fort Halleck, Nev., insane soldiers, and conduct them to Washington, D. C., for their admission to the Insane Asylum (S. O. 189, Dec. 14, M. D. P.).

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. Harry C. Cushing, president; 1st Lieuts. Peter Leary, Jr., George H. Paddock, 2d Lieuts. James M. Jones, Walter S. Alexander, members, and 1st Lieut. Charles A. L. Totten, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 22 (S. O. 193, Dec. 20, M. D. P.).

Leave of Absence.—Fifteen days, 1st Lieut. Joseph Garrard (S. O. 192, Dec. 17, M. D. P.).
Rejoin.—Major L. L. Livingston will return to his proper station, Alcatraz Island, Cal. (S. O., Dec. 27, W. D.).

5TH ARTILLERY, Col. Henry J. Hunt.—Headquarters and F. G. I. M. Atlanta, Ga.; A. K. St. Augustine, Fla.; B. L. Fort Barrancas, Fla.; H. Newport Bks, Ky.; D. E. Key West, Fla.; C. Fort Monroe, Va.

16TH INFANTRY, Colonel William R. Shafter.—Headquarters and A. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. Fort McKavett, Tex.; B. San Antonio, Tex.

To Join.—Capt. Leopold O. Parker, instead of joining his station immediately, will join his station on the expiration of his present leave of absence (S. O., Dec. 24, W. D.).

2ND INFANTRY, Colonel Frank Wheaton.—Headquarters and A. B. G. I. Fort Cour d'Alene, Idaho T.; C. H. Fort Colville, Wash. T.; D. E. F. Camp Spokane, Wash. T.; K. Camp Howard, Idaho.
* P. O. address via Spokane Falls, Wash. T.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. Augustus R. Egbert, now at Vancouver Bks, W. T., will report to the post commander for assignment to quarters, and for post duty until further orders (S. O. 218, Dec. 4, D. C.).

Recruits.—In view of the extreme inclemency of the weather and the closing of navigation on the Columbia River, the detachment of recruits for the 2d Inf., now at Vancouver Bks, will not be put en route for its destination, Fort Cour d'Alene, I. T., until further orders (S. O. 218, Dec. 4, D. C.).

3RD INFANTRY, Colonel John R. Brooke.—Headquarters and F. G. I. Fort Shaw, M. T.; A. Fort Benton, M. T.; K. Fort Magazine, M. T.; B. D. H. I. Fort Missoula, M. T.; C. R. Fort Ellis.
* Address via Deer Lodge, M. T.

4TH INFANTRY, Colonel Franklin F. Flint.—Headquarters and B. E. Fort Sanders, Wy. T.; I. Fort D. A. Russell, Wy. T.; C. Fort Fred. Steele, Wy. T.; F. H. Fort Bridger, W. T.; A. G. Fort Fetterman, Wy. T.; D. K. Fort Laramie, W. T.

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. John Scott, R. Q. M., ten days (S. O. 126, Dec. 22, M. D. M.).

5TH INFANTRY, Col. Pinkney Lugenbeel.—Headquarters and A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. Fort Keogh, M. T.
G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. Wyllys Lyman, member, G. C.-M. at Fort Hale, D. T., Jan. 10 (S. O. 177, Dec. 22, D. D.).

6TH INFANTRY, Colonel A. D. McCook.—Headquarters and A. B. C. D. E. K. White River Agency, Colo.; F. G. Fort Lyon, Colo.; D. H. Fort Garland, Colo.; I. Camp on Snake River, Wy. T.

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. John J. Shaw, two months (S. O., Dec. 24, W. D.).

7TH INFANTRY, Colonel John Gibbon.—Headquarters and C. H. K. Fort Snelling, Minn.; A. B. E. Fort Buford, D. T.; D. Cantonment Bad Lands, N. P. R. R. Little Missouri River, via Green River station; G. I. Fort Stevenson, D. T.; F. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.

8TH INFANTRY, Col. August V. Kautz.—Headquarters and C. F. H. Angel Island, Cal.; B. K. Benicia Bks, Cal.; D. Fort Bidwell, Cal.; E. Fort Gaston, Cal.; G. Fort Halleck, Nev.; A. San Diego Bks, Cal.; I. Fort Yuma, Cal.

9TH INFANTRY, Colonel John H. King.—Headquarters and D. K. Fort Omaha, Neb.; H. I. Fort McKinney, Wy. T.; F. Fort Sidney, Neb.; A. Camp at Cheyenne Depot, Wy. T.; B. Fort Niobrara, Neb.; C. Fort Hartwell, Neb.; E. Camp Sheridan, Neb.; G. Fort Robinson, Neb.

10TH INFANTRY, Colonel Henry B. Clitz.—Headquarters and A. E. H. K. Fort Wayne, Mich.; F. G. Fort Porter, N. Y.; B. I. Fort Brady, Mich.; C. D. Fort Mackinac, Mich.

Detached Service.—Major J. J. Coppinger, Act. Asst. Insp.-Gen. Dept. of Missouri, will proceed to Kansas City, Mo., on public business (S. O. 277, Dec. 17, D. M.).

Major J. J. Coppinger, Act. Asst. Insp.-Gen. Dept. of Missouri, will proceed to make an inspection of the posts of Fort Wingate, N. M.; Forts Lyon and Garland, Colo.; Forts Wallace, Hays, and Riley, Kas. (S. O. 280, Dec. 21, D. M.).

11TH INFANTRY, Colonel William H. Wood.—Headquarters and G. I. K. Fort Sully, D. T.; E. Fort Bennett, D. T.; C. H. Fort Custer, M. T.; D. Fort Lincoln, D. T.; B. F. Poplar Creek Agency, M. T.; A. Camp Porter, M. T. (P. O. address via Bismarck, Dak.).

12TH INFANTRY, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.—Headquarters and A. B. Whipple Bks. A. T.; K. Fort Verde, A. T.; D. E. Fort Apache, A. T.; G. Fort McDowell, A. T.; C. H. Camp Thomas, A. T.; I. Fort Grant, A. T.; F. Fort Mojave, A. T.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. H. L. Haskell, A. D. C., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and report in person to the Dept. Commander at that point (S. O. 162, Dec. 11, D. A.).

2d Lieut. Robert K. Evans, having reported at Hdqrs Dept. of Arizona in compliance with S. O. 175, Mil. Div. of Pacific, will report for duty to the C. O. Whipple Bks, Prescott, A. T. (S. O. 162, Dec. 11, D. A.).

1st Lieut. F. A. Smith, Adj., is appointed Acting Commissary of Subsistence, in connection with the distribution of rations, at Hackberry, A. T., for the relief of destitute Hualpai Indians (S. O. 164, Dec. 16, D. A.).

Enlisted Men.—The C. O. Camp Thomas, A. T., will grant a furlough for three months to Sergt. Charles E. Hansen, Co. H (S. O. 163, Dec. 14, D. A.).

13TH INFANTRY, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.—Headquarters and F. G. H. I. K. Fort Wingate, N. M.; A. B. C. D. E. new post on Rio de la Plata, via Animas City, Colo.
* In the field, Fort Craig, N. M.

† On temporary duty at Fort Lewis, Colo.

Recruits.—The C. O. of Fort Leavenworth, Kas., will send the selected recruits for companies of the 13th Inf., which have recently reached his post, to Santa Fe, N. M., where they will be reported at Hdqrs Dist. of New Mexico. The recruit for Co. A, 6th Inf., will remain at Fort Leavenworth until further orders, and will be assigned temporarily to a company for duty (S. O. 277, Dec. 17, D. M.).

14TH INFANTRY, Col. John E. Smith.—Headquarters and D. E. F. H. I. K. Fort Douglas, Utah; A. Fort Hall, Idaho; B. C. G. Fort Cameron, U. T.

15TH INFANTRY, Colonel George P. Buell.—Headquarters and B. C. Fort Stanton, N. M.; A. G. I. Fort Bliss, Tex.; D. Fort Wingate, N. M.; E. Fort Bayard, N. M.; F. Fort Union, N. M.; H. Fort Craig, N. M.; K. Fort Seiden, N. M.
* Temporary duty at Fort Stanton, N. M., in the field.

G. C.-M. Service.—2d Lieut. W. F. Blauvelt, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Cummings, N. M., Jan. 3 (S. O. 281, Dec. 22, D. M.).

Leave of Absence.—Six months, to take effect when his services can be spared by his district commander, Capt. W. T. Haritz (S. O., Dec. 24, W. D.).

16TH INFANTRY, Colonel G. Pennypacker.—Headquarters and H. San Antonio, Tex.; I. K. Fort Stockton, Tex.; A. C. F. Fort Concho, Tex.; B. D. E. G. Fort Davis, Tex.

Change of Station.—On the arrival at Fort Reno, I. T., of the company of the 24th Inf. sent from Fort Sill for the purpose, Co. B, 16th Inf., will be relieved from further duty in the Dept. of Missouri, and will march, via Fort Sill, to Gainesville, Tex., whence it will proceed by rail to Eastland, Tex., where it will receive orders from the C. O. of that Department (S. O. 279, Dec. 20, D. M.).

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. C. H. Noble is permitted to delay until Jan. 15, 1881, proceeding to join his company in the Dept. of Texas, to enable him to complete the settling of his public accounts (S. O. 277, Dec. 17, D. M.).

17TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas L. Crittenden.—Headquarters and D. H. A. Fort Yates, D. T.; C. Fort Totten, D. T.; G. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; I. F. Fort Sisseton, D. T.; E. K. Fort Pembina, D. T.; B. Camp Porter, M. T. P. O. address via Bismarck, Dakota.

18TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.—Headquarters and A. B. C. D. E. F. H. K. Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; G. I. Fort Shaw, M. T.

Rejoin.—1st Lieut. G. N. Bomford will return from Fort Marcy, N. M., to his station at David's Island, N. Y. H. (S. O. 164, Dec. 14, D. N. M.).

19TH INFANTRY, Colonel Charles H. Smith.—Headquarters and B. D. E. F. G. H. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; A. C. Fort Hays, Kas.; I. K. Fort Gibson, I. T.
* On temporary duty at Baxter Springs, Kas.

20TH INFANTRY, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.—Headquarters and A. B. D. G. I. K. Fort Brown, Tex.; C. E. M. Fort McIntosh, Tex.; F. Fort Ringgold, Tex.

21ST INFANTRY, Colonel H. A. Morrow.—Headquarters and F. G. K. Vancouver Bks, Wash. T.; A. Boise Bks, Idaho T.; H. Fort Canyon, Wash. T.; C. Fort Klamath, Or.; B. D. Fort Townsend, Wash. T.; I. Fort Lapwai, Idaho T.

Detached Service.—Capt. Stephen P. Jocelyn will repair to

Hdqs Dept. of Columbia, on duty connected with his recent expedition to the Skagit River, on completion of which he will return to his post, Fort Townsend (S. O. 220, Dec. 10, D. C.).

22ND INFANTRY, Colonel David S. Stanley.—Headquarters and C. D. F. G. H. I. K. Fort Clark, Tex.; A. Fort Griffin, Tex.; E. San Antonio, Tex.; B. Fort Ringgold, Tex.

Leave of Absence.—Two months, from Dec. 1, 1880, on Surg. certificate, 2d Lieut. John G. Ballanco (S. O., Dec. 23, W. D.).

Rejoin.—Capt. De Witt C. Poole, having conducted a detachment of sixty-two recruits for the 13th and 15th Inf. to Santa Fe, N. M., will turn them over to the C. O. Fort Marcy, N. M., and will return to his proper station at David's Island (S. O. 154, Dec. 14, D. N. M.).

23RD INFANTRY, Colonel Granville O. Haller.—Headquarters and K. Fort Dodge, Kas.; G. Camp on North Fork of the Canadian River, I. T.; I. Fort Reno, I. T.; F. Ft. Wallace, Kas.; A. B. C. D. E. Cantonment on the Uncompahgre; H. Fort Elliott, Tex.

Change of Station.—The telegraphic instructions from Hdqrs Dept. of Missouri, of Dec. 19, to the C. O. of Fort Elliott, Tex., directing the company of the 23d Inf., when relieved at that point by a company of the 24th Inf. from Fort Supply, I. T., to proceed to Fort Dodge, Kas., and take post, are confirmed (S. O. 279, Dec. 20, D. M.).

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. R. I. Eskridge and 1st Lieut. O. L. Wieting, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Elliott, Tex., Dec. 27 (S. O. 278, Dec. 18, D. M.).

24TH INFANTRY, Colonel Joseph H. Potter.—Headquarters and A. G. Fort Supply, I. T.; E. H. Fort Reno, I. T.; D. F. Fort Sill, I. T.; B. C. I. K. Unassigned.

Change of Station.—The telegraphic instructions from Hdqrs Dept. of Missouri, of Dec. 19, directing the C. O. of Fort Supply, I. T., to send one of the companies of the 24th Inf. now at his post to Fort Elliott, Tex., relieving the company of the 23d Inf. now there, are confirmed (S. O. 279, Dec. 20, D. M.).

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of one month, 1st Lieut. W. H. W. James, Adj., Fort Supply, I. T. (S. O. 282, Dec. 23, D. M.).

25TH INFANTRY, Colonel George L. Andrews.—Headquarters and B. F. G. I. Fort Randall, Dakota; C. E. Fort Hale, Dakota; A. D. H. K. Fort Meade, Dakota.

G. C.-M. Service.—Lieut.-Col. M. M. Blunt, president; Capt. C. F. Robe, 1st Lieut. O. J. Sweet, 2d Lieuts. E. F. Glenn, H. D. Reed, members, and Capt. David Schooley, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Hale, D. T., Jan. 10 (S. O. 177, Dec. 22, D. D.).

Casualties among the Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, December 25, 1880.

Captain James T. Peale, 2d Cavalry—Dismissed December 20, 1880.

Captain George L. Choisy, 11th Infantry—Died December 21, 1880, at Fort Lee, New Jersey.

General Courts-Martial.—At Fort Elliott, Tex., Dec. 27. Detail: Three officers of the 4th Cav.; two of the 23d Inf., and one of the Med. Dept.

At Fort Cummings, N. M., Jan. 3. Detail: Five officers of the 9th Cav., and one of the 15th Inf.

At Fort Hale, D. T., Jan. 10. Detail: Six officers of the 25th Inf., and one of the 5th Inf.

At the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 22. Detail: Six officers of the 4th Art.

Special Inspectors Appointed.—The C. O. of Fort Hays, Kas., at that point, on certain quartermaster's stores, clothing, camp and garrison equipage, and ordnance stores (S. O. 278, Dec. 18, D. M.).

Col. A. G. Brackett, 3d Cav., comdg. Fort D. A. Russell, W. T., at his post, on unserviceable property, and at Cheyenne Depot, W. T., on 145 common tents (S. O. 122, Dec. 20, D. P.).

Col. W. Merritt, 5th Cav., comdg. Fort Laramie, W. T., at his post, on unserviceable quartermaster's stores (S. O. 122, Dec. 20, D. P.).

The C. O. of Fort Garland, Colo., on all unserviceable clothing, camp and garrison equipage on hand at that point (S. O. 279, Dec. 20, D. M.).

Capt. G. M. Randall, 23d Inf., at the Camp of U. S. Troops near Caldwell, Kas., on certain unserviceable property (S. O. 280, Dec. 21, D. M.).

Bread Ration.—The bread ration at Cantonment on the Uncompahgre River, Colo., is increased to twenty-two ounces. This order does not vary the issue of flour by the Subsistence Department, but only diminishes the amount of savings for the post fund, made in the baking of the bread (S. O. 279, Dec. 20, D. M.).

Supplies for Troops.—Subsistence supplies for the troops at Chenati Mountains, Tex., or in that vicinity, and Pena Colorado, Tex., will be obtained from Fort Davis, Tex., and supplies for the troops at Mayer's Spring and mouth of Pecos River, Tex., from Fort Clark, Tex. (S. O. 257, Dec. 16, D. T.).

Board of Officers.—A Board of Officers, to consist of Major J. J. Woodward, Surg.; Major Clifton Conly, Ord. Dept.; Capt. James Gillies, A. Q. M., and Capt. L. C. Forsyth, A. Q. M., will convene at New York City (Army Building), on Jan. 5, 1881, for the purpose of examining and reporting upon the merits of the neptunite process of the International Chemical Company of New York, for treating cloths. Mr. E. M. Greene will present for the company such samples as he may wish to be tested. The bureaus concerned will furnish such articles to the board as they may desire to be tested (S. O., Dec. 27, W. D.).

Military Prisoners.—The following named military prisoners, entitled to an abatement of five days per month for continuous good conduct, may be discharged from the Fort Leavenworth Military Prison on the dates set opposite their respective names: John Kennedy, Dec. 23; Robert W. Moore and William E. Smith, Dec. 24, 1880 (S. O. 278, Dec. 18, D. M.).

The unexecuted portion of the sentences awarded Privates Anton Berg and John Williams, Co. F, 21st Inf., is remitted (G. C.-M. O. 36, Dec. 3, D. C.).

The unexecuted portion of the sentence, so far as relates to confinement, in the case of Private Edward Waters, Co. F, 6th Cav., is remitted (S. O. 164, Dec. 16, D. A.).

In consideration of his impaired health, the unexpired portion of the sentence in the case of Military Convict Charles H. Clarke, late Private Bat. E, 3d Art., is remitted. He will be set at liberty on the receipt of this order by the C. O. Fort Columbus, N. Y. H. (G. C.-M. O. 115, Dec. 24, D. E.).

In the cases of William McNeil, formerly a Private of Co. F, 1st Cav., and William D. Ryan, formerly a Private of Co. B, 1st Cav., the portion of the sentences remaining unex-

ented on Jan. 1 are remitted, for exemplary good conduct (G. C.-M. O. 140, Dec. 15, M. D. P.)

In the case of Messiah S. Kincaid, formerly a Private of Co. L, 2d Cav., the portion of the sentence remaining unexpired is remitted, for good conduct (G. C.-M. O. 145, Dec. 18, M. D. P.)

In the case of Thomas Purcell, formerly a Private of Bat. M, 4th Art., the unexecuted portion of the sentence is remitted, for good conduct (G. C.-M. O. 146, Dec. 20, M. D. P.)

Columbus Bks. Co.—Our correspondent at this post writes, Dec. 22, 1880: Although 73 recruits left this depot on Dec. 15 (30 for the 23d Inf. and 30 for the 17th Inf., the remainder mechanics for different regiments), yet we have not less than two hundred disposable recruits. Won't some one please call for them? The music boys ready for assignment or under instruction number thirty-two. Lieut. Burnett, the Depot Adjutant, is conducting seven military convicts to the Leavenworth Prison. The officers of the garrison have instituted a series of Saturday promenade concerts in the Barracks Hall, to continue during the winter. The hospital is putting on its holiday garments; the painters hold sway and make the attendants use swear-words by the usual floor-freecing on part of the painters.

The Christmas Tree and Soldiers' Hop at Fort Monroe, Va.—A correspondent at Fort Monroe writes to the JOURNAL as follows: The officers of the post have liberally subscribed for the purchasing of Christmas presents for the children of soldiers and Government employees here, our magnificent Christmas tree was delightfully dressed and brilliantly illuminated. The spacious and elegant hop-room, in which the tree was placed, was also appropriately decorated, and at 7 P. M. was almost crowded. The school children, all handsomely and tastefully dressed, accompanied by their parents, were the first to occupy the front seats. In due time General Getty and his family, and almost all the officers at the post and their ladies arrived. Immediately after the distribution of prizes commenced, the children receiving them with scarcely suppressed exclamations of delight. During some hours the scenes within this apparently magic hall were of unmingled happiness. How gratifying to see the admiring little ones hold forth to their joyous parents the prizes—some useful and valuable—they had just received. Then the chairs and benches were removed, our splendid band, under Giacchetti, struck up the Lancers, and the soldiers, their wives and sweethearts, commenced the merry dance, which continued until the glorious chimes of Christmas. The enlisted men must feel grateful to the officers for promoting so much pleasure and enjoyment, and especially to Maj. Randolph, who not only took an active part in managing matters, but worked with his own hands in dressing the tree, decorating the hall and distributing the prizes. He has been wished a thousand and one merry Christmases and happy New Years. Our two churches were beautifully and artistically dressed, and attended by troops of devout worshippers, and all at Fort Monroe spent a happy Christmas.

THE WHITTAKER COURT-MARTIAL.

THE court-martial in the case of Cadet Whittaker has been ordered to convene at West Point on Tuesday, January 18. The following is the detail for the court: Brigadier General N. A. Miles, president of the court; Col. H. A. Morrow, 21st Infantry; Col. Pinkney Lugenbeel, 5th Infantry; Lieut. Col. J. M. Brannan, 1st Artillery; Major Lewis Merrill, 7th Cavalry; Major E. V. Sumner, 5th Cavalry; Capt. R. T. Frank, 1st Artillery; Capt. J. N. Craig, 10th Infantry; Capt. Merritt Barber, 16th Infantry; Major A. B. Gardner, Judge-Advocate of the Court.

The Washington correspondent of the *N. Y. Tribune*, under date of Dec. 28, said: "It is understood that within the last two or three days the Whittaker case and the action that ought to be taken in regard to it have formed the subject of consideration and discussion between the President and several members of his Cabinet. There is the best reason for saying that the President's views as to what his action in the premises shall be are not shared by all his Constitutional advisers. Several of them are said to have agreed upon a statement of the case and advised action in substance as follows:

"The testimony taken and the decision rendered by the Court of Inquiry leave the question of Whittaker's guilt or innocence undetermined. Whittaker has sworn to his own innocence and still maintains it. Now if his request for a trial by court-martial should be granted, and on that trial he should be convicted, he would become liable to punishment for perjury. In that event it would be difficult if not wholly inadmissible for the President to screen Whittaker from the punishment justly his due. He has been found deficient in his studies and has been fairly rejected by the Academic Board on that account. Would it not be wise, therefore, simply to drop him from the roll of the Academy, and thus get rid of the matter entirely?"

"Those who hold these views have also said to the President:

"The removal of General Schofield and the assignment of General Howard to duty at West Point are in themselves a stern rebuke to the abuses and practices there, which led to the outrage upon Whittaker, whether self-committed or not; and afford sufficient proof of the firm and sincere intention of the Administration to uproot and destroy such abuses and practices.

"It would not be fair to infer that the gentlemen who favor the course above described hold the opinion that Whittaker is guilty. They simply desire to avoid action which might in a certain contingency cause new and more serious embarrassments than any which now exist. It is understood, however, that President Hayes, after long and careful consideration, has decided to grant Whittaker's request for a trial by court-martial. Whittaker's solemn and repeated asseverations of his innocence are said to have made a deep impression upon the mind of the President. If Whittaker is innocent, the President thinks it is due to him that the fact should be established beyond a doubt; and if he should be shown to be guilty, no one, it is thought, would insist more strongly that he should be punished than would President Hayes. When General Howard was in Washington, and after it had been decided to send him to West Point, the President desired his opinion and recommendations regarding the disposition of the Whittaker case. General Howard, it is understood, submitted an answer in writing in which he offered certain recommendations in substance as follows:

First—That Whittaker's application for a trial by court-martial be granted, and that he be regularly tried on charges and specifications under the rules and articles of war.

Second—That the court-martial be composed of officers, a majority of whom at least should not be men who were graduated at the Military Academy.

This precaution, General Howard thought would, under the circumstances, be a wise one.

Third—That in case of an acquittal, Whittaker should be allowed to return to the Academy and enter the class next below that to which he formerly belonged, and thus be given a fair chance to qualify himself to pass the required examination and complete the course of study."

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

At last a dispatch from Fort Buford says that Gall, one of the chiefs under Sitting Bull, on reaching the Poplar Creek Agency with twenty-six lodges, surrendered unconditionally to Major Ilges on Monday. A guard has been placed over his band. They are poorly clad, have few guns and ponies, and were in no condition for an engagement with the troops at this season.

This simplifies the surrender of Sitting Bull, which was rendered somewhat doubtful by Gall's defiant attitude. It is now believed that he will march toward this point without further hesitation, and that his final capitulation will occur next week. Sitting Bull has with him about one hundred lodges, with very few ponies, the braves and squaws mostly travelling on foot. It only remains to indicate the preliminaries to Gall's surrender.

The following despatches have been received at the War Department through Gen. Sheridan's headquarters:

ST. PAUL, MINN., Dec. 20, 1880.

Adjutant-General, Military Division of the Missouri, Chicago, Ill.:

I have just received intelligence that Allison, the scout, arrived at Poplar River yesterday evening, the 19th, on his way to Fort Buford, with a delegation from Sitting Bull's camp. Sitting Bull himself was to reach the mouth of the Milk River to-day.

Allison will leave Poplar River to-morrow.

ALFRED H. TERRY, Brigadier-General.

FORT BUFORD, Dec. 17, 1880.

To Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Dakota:

Substance of Allison's report is as follows:

"WOODY MOUNTAIN, Dec. 10, 1880.

"To Major D. H. Brotherton, Commanding Fort Buford:

"I start to-morrow morning with Sitting Bull and whole camp for the Missouri River. Severity of weather renders it necessary to keep within easy distance of timber; only practicable route being down the Porcupine to mouth of Milk River. Indians have comparatively few ponies and they are poor—so they cannot expect to move very fast. Do not expect to reach mouth of Milk River under twelve days, and perhaps not that soon, as they are entirely destitute of food, and must stop for four or five days to hunt, as soon as they find buffalo. Will send messenger as soon as I reach mouth of Milk River. Indians are like so many wild cattle, the least thing would excite or stampede them. Although they start with the avowed determination of surrendering, I do not want to appear too sanguine of the result; not that I doubt their present determination, but, as I said before, the least thing would excite and stampede them. They have not more than 30 rounds of ammunition per man, and much of this will be expended as soon as they find buffalo. A premature movement of troops would bring about the very catastrophe which we wish to avoid. I think there will be ample time for me to communicate with you from the mouth of Milk River.

E. H. ALLISON."

BROTHERTON, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPT. OF DAKOTA.

ST. PAUL, MINN., Dec. 18, 1880.

Major Brotherton, Fort Buford:

Major Ilges must preserve a most thoroughly circumspect and peaceable attitude towards the Indians until the end of negotiations for surrender.

He will avoid making any display of his force as far as practicable, but set to work at his shelter. Whenever opportunity offers he will assure the Indians of his peaceful disposition if they wish to surrender, and avoid alarming them. His command should reach Poplar River two or more days before the Indians reach mouth of Milk River. If the Indians have any disposition to surrender and are out of food, the troops quietly at Poplar River will not deter them. The number and disposition of the Indians, with the chance of surrender reported by Allison will not warrant too little preparation, for some different course the Indians might take in regard to the agency, or a small force in its vicinity, or a change of mind about surrendering.

Send by courier a copy of this telegram to Major Ilges at Poplar River, and one to reach him the day before he gets there, if possible. Notify Allison also. Acknowledge receipt.

By command General Terry:

BRECK, Asst. Adj't General.

The following has been received from Fort Buford: Scout Allison arrived Friday with Crow King, the leading soldier of Sitting Bull's camp, and Crooper, a cousin of Sitting Bull, both noted chiefs, as delegates from Sitting Bull to hold a council with Major Brotherton, so as to make some definite settlement about the surrender. Allison left Sitting Bull at the mouth of Milk River, with instructions not to leave there until he returned for him. One of his principal objects in coming in was to try and have the disaffected persons of the hostiles at Poplar Creek removed, so as not to let them communicate with Sitting Bull's party when they should be passing that place, as they might have some influence and cause disagreement among those who are now under control and are willing to surrender. Sitting Bull says if there is any trouble with the "Gall's" party at Poplar Creek, he will take no part in it, and as soon as it is over, will proceed to Buford immediately. Sitting Bull has 107 lodges with him and about 500 souls. There is about the same number at Poplar Creek. The conditions upon which the Indians are coming in are that they shall surrender as prisoners of war and submit to being sent to whatever reservation the Government may direct. By the good management of Brotherton and Scout Allison it is expected that nearly all of the hostiles will be in this post by Jan. 15.

In Oklahoma affairs, the following is secret and confidential:

CALDWELL, Kan., Dec. 28th, 1880.

To Members of the Payne Oklahoma Colony:

For the time being we have been stopped on our way to the public lands. The Army would have no right to remove us. This is to notify all members of the colony to hold themselves in readiness to move, at a moment's notice, to such a point in the Territory as may be fixed upon, where we can concentrate at least five thousand people. You will go in secretly and no one will be informed except members. These lands are ours and we want them before planting time. Take possession of them. DAVID L. PAYNE, President.

THE QUESTION OF REPEATING RIFLES.

In a former number of this *Journal*, we gave a short account of the then state of this question. Since that date further experiments have been made, and it is now admitted by the great military Powers, that the expense alone it is which prevents the adoption of these weapons. Recent information would, however, seem to point to the fact that the great advantages to be derived from their introduction will be eventually considered to overrule this objection, and that before long we shall find European armies following the example set them some years ago by Switzerland, and arming their infantries with some form of magazine weapon.

At the present moment, in addition to this last-named country, we find that in France the navy have adopted the Kropatschek, while the Norwegian navy has the Krag-Petersen. The United States are introducing the Hotchkiss. In Austria an extensive series of experiments has been conducted with the Kropatschek and other repeaters, which resulted in a victory for the former, and a certain number have been issued to a battalion of rifles in order that a more extended series of trials may be undertaken. In Italy a repeater, known as the Vetterli-Berthelot, has, after experiments with it and other rifles, been issued for trial to some of the Bersagliers. In Russia a very long series of experiments has been conducted, which will probably result in the introduction of some form of magazine weapon. In France, it appears possible that the Kropatschek, which takes the same cartridge as the Gras rifle, may be introduced for the army as well as the navy, while in Germany recent experiments seem to show that the Mauser will be converted into a repeater. Lastly, we may say that in England experiments are being conducted with weapons of this class.

It seems, therefore, certain that within the next few years we shall see the infantries of Europe armed with magazine rifles. Still the cost of furnishing new weapons by the million for an army of the size of those now kept on foot on the Continent is so great that at first we must expect some compromise to be introduced. Thus, in Russia, the Krnka quickloader has been introduced, although the Committee charged with the experiments conducted with various forms of repeaters reported strongly in favor of the adoption of E-rans's magazine rifle, which they suggested should be issued to good marksmen. In Germany experiments have been conducted, with a view to the introduction of some form of apparatus which might be fixed to the Mauser rifle, and thus enable it to be used as a repeater. More than one suggestion has been essayed, but that which seems most likely to be adopted is that proposed by the firm of Louis Lowe and Co.

It consists of a box made of light steel, weighing about 12 ozs., and which holds eleven cartridges, placed in a row side to side and one above the other. The box is fixed underneath the bolt-chamber; when the bolt is drawn back a cartridge comes into the chamber and is pressed forward into the breech by the forward motion of the bolt; when the supply from the magazine is exhausted, the arm can still be used as a single loader. The magazine itself can be carried either attached to, or separated from the arm, and is so arranged when fastened to the arm, where it is held in its place by a spring, that the supply of cartridges from it can be cut off at any moment. It seems probable that this modification will be introduced for all the Mauser rifles, although at the same time experiments are being conducted, with various types of repeating rifles, before a final decision is arrived at.

The system proposed by Messrs. Lowe would seem to be much the same as that invented by Lieutenant Lee, of the United States Army. In the Lee repeating rifle the magazine can be attached or detached at will; it is placed just in front of the trigger-guard, holds five cartridges, and weighs only 3 oz. The rifle can be used as a single loader, and, when wanted as a repeater, the magazine can be attached by a simple movement. It is impossible to give a written description which would fully explain the mechanism of this rifle, but it seems particularly worthy of attention from its very great simplicity and the solidity of all its parts, and from the fact that it can be used either as a repeater or as an ordinary breech-loader. It may be well, also, to draw attention to the fact that, from the way in which the cartridges are carried in the magazine, the bullets are not liable to suffer the alteration in shape which they may do when carried in the long tube which forms the magazine of most repeaters.

The Evans repeater, which has been so favorably reported on in Russia, presents the peculiarity of carrying more cartridges in its magazine than any other form of repeater. The magazine is in the butt and holds twenty-six cartridges. They are arranged round a central stalk, and are moved forward by an Archimedean screw against which the bases of the cartridges rest. The breech-bolt, when drawn back, causes this screw to revolve and push the cartridges forward into the chamber, whence they are pushed into the barrel by the breech-bolt. The Russian Committee on the subject of repeaters considered the Evans to be the best type presented to them for trial.

From the foregoing pages it will be seen that, in the opinion of every military Power of the first rank, the repeating rifle is the weapon of the future.—Capt. W. H. James, R. E., in the *Journal of the Royal United Service Institution*.

SOME PERSONAL ITEMS.

ORDERS were issued from the War Department on Thursday of this week, retiring, after forty years' service, Brig.-Gen. Randolph B. Marcy, Inspector General, and Col. John G. Barnard, Corps of Engineers. Gen. Marcy is retired upon his own request. Both retirements take effect on the 2d of January. These retirements will make a brigadier-general (probably) of Delos B. Saebert, and a colonel of Roger Jones, Inspector General's Department. In the Corps of Engineers William F. Ragnolds becomes a colonel, William P. Craighill a lieutenant-colonel, Amos Stickney a major, Thomas Turtle a captain, and Solomon W. Boessler a 1st lieutenant. Col. Israel Vogdes, 1st Artillery, has been also retired at his own request. This promotes Lieut.-Col. F. T. Dent, 5th Art'y., to be Col. 1st Art'y.; Major John Hamilton, 1st Art'y., to be Lieut. Col. 5th Art'y.; Captain R. T. Frank, 1st Art'y., to be Major, same regiment; 1st Lieut. E. Van A. Andruss, 1st Art'y. to be Captain; and 2d Lieut. T. C. Patterson 1st Art'y., to be 1st Lieutenant.

SPEAKER RANDALL has received a letter from Major Asa Bird Gardner and Nathaniel Green, of the Rhode Island branch of the Society of the Cincinnati, suggesting that invitations be extended to the representatives of the French Army and Navy to participate with representatives of the services here in the Yorktown celebration. The letter also suggests that Battery F, 4th Artillery, Regular Army, "which is the only command that has preserved its organization intact since the Revolution," be specially invited to attend the celebration. President Grevy has sent word that French co-operation will meet his cordial approval after an official invitation.

LIEUT. M. F. JAMAR, 24th Inf., and Dr. H. P. Burningham, U. S. A., were at the Lindell Hotel, St. Louis, Dec. 24. LIEUT. FRANK BAKER, Ord. Dept., U. S. A., and Asst. Surg. F. C. Dale, U. S. N., were in Philadelphia this week.

We are glad to learn that the health of Mrs. Ramsey, wife of the Secretary of War, is greatly improved, so much so that she will receive visitors on New Year's.

Mrs. ADMIRAL PORTER, who has been reported as very feeble, we are happy to learn is in a very much improved condition of health.

The death of Capt. Choisy, 11th Infantry, promotes 1st Lieut. Ira Quinby to a Captaincy, and 2d Lieut. John J. Dougherty to be 1st Lieutenant.

THE Norfolk *Landmark* says: "Chief Engineer W. H. King, U. S. N., who has been confined at his residence on Crawford street for some time, is convalescent.... Captain Francis A. Roe is at the Yard engaged in making up an allotment book for ships for the Bureau of Construction and Repair."

The following officers, not noticed elsewhere, were at the Ebbitt House, Washington, during the week ending Dec. 29, 1880: Army—Captain Charles Shaler, Ordnance; Gen. John C. Tidball, Major 2d Artillery; Major C. R. Dayton, 20th Infantry; 2d Lieut. Hamilton Rowan, 2d Artillery; 1st Lieut. S. C. Vedder, 19th Infantry; 2d Lieut. D. Price, Jr., 1st Artillery; Gen. Q. A. Gillmore, U. S. Engineers; 1st Lieut. Wm. E. Birkhimer, 3d Artillery; 2d Lieut. Guy Howard, 12th Infantry; 2d Lieut. Albert Todd, 1st Artillery; 1st Lieut. D. A. Lyle, Ordnance. Navy—Medical Inspector A. C. Gorgas; Rear-Admiral George F. Emmons (retired); Master C. P. Rees; Lieut. Z. L. Tanner; Cadet Midshipman C. S. McClain.

The remains of Lieut. Irving, of Sir John Franklin's Arctic expedition, brought to New York by Lieut. Schwatka, 3d Cavalry, arrived in Glasgow on the 25th instant, in the steamer *Circassia*, and are to be buried at Edinburgh.

THE *Vancouver Independent* of Dec. 16, says: Lieut. Wm. J. Turner, 21st Infantry, arrived at headquarters on Tuesday, direct from Fort Colville. He had a very cold and tedious trip, experiencing many hardships.... Major John Moore, Surgeon, U. S. A., appointed Medical Director of this Department in place of Col. E. L. Bailey, accompanied by his wife and daughter, arrived upon the *State of California*, and on Tuesday visited the headquarters. He will formally enter upon his duties to-day.

The Secretary of War, Mr. Ramsey, is a strong candidate for the U. S. Senatorship from Minnesota, and has an influential backing in the press of that State.

COL. JAMES P. MARTIN, Asst. Adjutant-General, U. S. A., has been ordered to Texas to report to Gen. Augur, commanding that department. Col. Martin's numerous friends in Washington will regret to learn this news, as he is a great favorite, and having but recently returned from serving a tour in Arizona they had reasonable grounds for hope that he would be continued for some time on duty at the War Department. We are assured that the exigencies of the Service, and not the personal wishes of those above him in authority, render this change imperative at the present time.... Gen. Thos. M. Vincent, Asst. Adjutant-General, U. S. A., will go to the Department of the Gulf Headquarters at New Orleans.... Major Henry C. Wood, Asst. Adjutant-General, U. S. A., is ordered to report to the commanding officer of the new Department of Arkansas.

The following officers of the Army and Navy were reported in New York City during the past week: Captain W. B. Beck, 5th U. S. Artillery; Captain M. Haxton U. S. N.; Asst. Surgeon General C. H. Crane, U. S. A.; Brig. General E. O. C. Ord, U. S. A.; Paymaster A. S. Kenny, U. S. N.

COL. TOM WORTHINGTON does not mean that Grant shall get on to the retired list of the Army if he can help it. Mr. Finley has presented in the House of Representatives, "the petition of T. Worthington, that the Committee on Military Affairs be directed to send for persons and papers for examination before acting upon the bill placing General U. S.

Grant upon the retired list of the Army. It was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs."

A CORRESPONDENT writes the JOURNAL as follows: "Miss Katie Lay, of Chicago, well known in the best society and in Army circles there, is visiting Miss Blossom Drum, daughter of the Adjutant General of the Army."

BREVET MAJ.-GEN. G. PENNYPACKER, colonel 16th Infantry, is in command of the post of San Antonio, San Antonio, Texas. The post is independent and reports direct to Headquarters Department of Texas. The garrison consists of headquarters, band, and Co. H, 16th Infantry; Cos. B and D, 1st Infantry, and Co. E, 22d Infantry. It is also a general recruiting rendezvous for the Department of Texas, recruits being sent from there to their respective stations as officers and transportation are available.

OUR Fort Sanders correspondent writes of marriage bells in the frontier, as follows: The wedding of 1st Lieut. Geo. O. Webster, 4th Infantry, and Miss Mary Lane, daughter of Col. Lane, and sister of Mrs. Lieut. Sibley, 2d Cavalry, was duly solemnized at this post Wednesday, December 15, by Rev. J. I. Cowhick, of Cheyenne. Shortly after the ceremony the bridal couple went to the Union Pacific R. R. station and embarked on the Pacific Express going East. The band of the 4th Infantry played a wedding march and other appropriate selections at the station. Col. A. G. Brackett, 3d Cavalry, and other officers from Fort Russell and Cheyenne, attended the wedding. The newly married couple are en route to Meadville, Pa., where the groom is on duty at Allegheny College.

MAJ. A. E. BATES, paymaster, U. S. A., has returned from Gen. Pope's headquarters to St. Paul, it having been decided not to send him to the White River cantonment to make the payments there.

AMONG the recent accessions to the Museum of the Military Service Institution of the United States may be mentioned an interesting collection deposited by Gen. S. W. Crawford, U. S. A., consisting of war and squaw dresses of the Camanche Indians, Mexican spurs, bits, an elaborate saddle cloth and a bridle of solid silver, the lock of the main gate or sally port of Fort Sumter, a large splinter of the flag staff shot away during the Confederate attack, a piece of the flag-staff of Fort Moultrie secured by Gen. Crawford when that post was evacuated by Major Anderson, pair of flint-lock pistols, and two Confederate battle-flags captured during the war, the battle-flag of Crawford's division, 5th Corps, and nearly one hundred projectiles fired by the contending forces at Gettysburg—each piece of shot or shell bearing a memorandum of the precise spot where it fell. The authenticity of the Gettysburg relics has been verified by the donor, who now owns 56 acres of this famous battle-field.... Lieut. Metcalfe, Ordnance Dept. U. S. A., has contributed three telegrams sent from Fort Sumter at the moment of surrender in 1861, with a piece of the old flag secured at the same time and place.... With other curiosities en route to the Museum is a white buffalo skin loaned by Lieut. W. P. Clark, 2d U. S. Cavalry. It is said there is but one other robe of this kind in the possession of any white man.... Professor Larned, U. S. M. A., has added a number of fresh water color and black and white drawings to the collection now in the Museum, illustrating the work of the cadets in his department at West Point during the last year.... There are 12 competitors for the prize offered by the Military Service Institution for the best essay on "Our Indian Question." The Board of Award (Gen. Johnston and Terry, and Judge McCrary) has not yet announced its decision.

THE *Vancouver Independent* of December 9 says: It does a stranger good to go up into the grounds of Vancouver Barracks and see everywhere the walks and drives cleared of snow, making it the only locality in Vancouver where walking is not the hardest kind of labor.... Workmen are now busy fitting up the stage and scenery at the new hall over the post school-rooms. The chairs for seating the hall are already received. When completed it will be a monument of credit to the good taste and enterprise of the officers at this post.... An interesting experiment, the first of the kind tried in the U. S. Army, has been entered upon at the headquarters of the 21st Infantry. By order of Col. H. A. Morrow, on the 29th of November, the large room over the guard-house at Vancouver Barracks was set apart for use as a reading room, under charge of the post librarian. In the room, which is well lighted by large windows during the day and by lamps and reflectors at night, are placed a large reading table covered with periodicals and newspapers; a large writing table furnished with stationery; a number of small tables with games upon them, of cards, chess, etc., the post library; and last but not least, a lunch counter, where for five cents is furnished a cup of coffee and a sandwich, or a cigar. The room is open from 1 to 4 p. m., and from 6 to 10 p. m. Proper rules are ordered and enforced upon those who attend here, and good order being maintained at all times. Gen. Morrow informs us that the plan originated with Capt. G. M. Downey and Capt. Evan Miles, of the 21st Infantry, and the work is being ably seconded by Gen. Morrow and all the officers at the post. So far it is a success, the average evening attendance this week from the four companies here being 60 privates, and the average number of lunches furnished each evening being 70, and this is only the first week's trial. The result of this noble effort to improve the mental and moral condition of the soldiers in the Army will be anxiously watched by many interested persons, and should it prove a thorough success may be beneficially introduced at all the western posts.

THE largest amount ever paid by the United States Government to any one pensioner was paid December 10 to Jas. Hoffman, of Buffalo. His pension, including arrears, amounted to \$4,925.50. Hoffman has become totally blind from disease contracted while in the country's service. Had Hoffman deferred the execution of his voucher so as to include the December payment, the amount would have been \$7,141.30.

MAJOR HENRY W. JAMES, retired, Brevet Lieut.-Colonel U. S. A., has placed in the hands of the Chairman of the Senate Military Committee, and published in the form of a circular, a letter from his brother, dated Oct. 5, 1880, in which doubts are suggested as to the insanity of Col. James, upon the ground of which he was retired. The purpose of Colonel James is to secure his restoration to the active list, dating from the time he was retired.

Harper's Weekly says: "The appointment of Gen. Hazen as the head of the Signal Service gives universal satisfaction. Gen. Hazen is a person of great administrative talent, of scholastic training, and literary ability. In appearance he is a handsome and heroic-looking man, of superb stature and kingly bearing. He comes, on one side, of old New England stock. He married some years since a daughter of Mr. Washington McLean, of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*—a woman as brilliant in conversation and charming in manner as beautiful in face."

CAPTAIN MADISON EARLE, late of the U. S. Army, died Sunday, Dec. 26. He joined the Army as an enlisted man, and was promoted to be 2d Lieutenant of the 12th U. S. Infantry, Nov. 6, 1862; 1st Lieutenant, April 27, 1863; and Captain, March 26, 1868, having in the meantime been transferred to the 21st U. S. Infantry. He was brevetted Captain, Aug. 18, 1864, for gallant services during the operations on the Weldon Railroad, Va. On the reorganization, in 1869, he was placed on the unassigned list, and on the 1st of January, 1871, was honorably mustered out of service under sec. 12, of the act of July 15, 1870. Captain Earle had the reputation of being an efficient officer while in service. The funeral was to take place from his mother's residence, 99 Lafayette street, Jersey City, Thursday, Dec. 28.

GENERAL SHERMAN and ex-President Grant accepted an invitation to attend the dinner to be given by the Press Club at the St. Nicholas Hotel, N. Y., on Thursday evening, January 6.

LIEUT. GEORGE RUELLEN, 7th Infantry, is in Columbus, Ohio. It is rumored that he will be detailed as professor of military science, at the Ohio State University, relieving Lieut. Luigi Lomia, 5th Artillery, who has filled that position for two consecutive terms.

THE Newport, R. I., correspondent of the *N. Y. Tribune*, under date of Dec. 23, gives the following items: Lieut. William McCarthy Little, U. S. N., is in town with his family.... Lieut. J. F. Meigs, U. S. N., has reported for duty at the Government Torpedo Station in this harbor.... The weekly hops at Fort Adams are among the social events of the season.

BRIG. GENERAL C. C. AUGUR has resigned the command of the Department of the South, and has gone to San Antonio to assume command of the Department of Texas. General H. J. Hunt has relinquished a portion of his leave which he was spending in Washington, and has gone to Newport Barracks, Ky., to assume command of the Department of the South.

CAPT. and Brevet Major George B. Russell, 9th Infantry, had one of his thumbs broken in a railroad accident which occurred Dec. 23, seven miles south of Lexington, S. C. In the collision, the southern bound mail train on the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad, struck a broken rail, which threw the Pullman and first and second class cars off the track, overturning the second class car and wrecking the sleeper, which was thrown across the track.

THE *Dakota Herald*, of Dec. 25, says: "For many years Wm. Freney has been endeavoring to obtain information as to the whereabouts of an old friend who was somewhere in the Regular Army. He has written several times to the Secretary of War but without success. The other day he chanced to pick up a copy of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, and almost the first thing that he noticed was the wished for information. The friend was stationed at a post in the Indian Territory."

LIEUT. S. N. HOLMES, 13th Infantry, was married at 2.30 p. m. Thursday, Dec. 23, at Watervliet, N. Y., to Miss Kate Hitchcock, niece of Rev. and Mrs. E. T. Chapman, at their residence, Maple Terrace, on the Troy Road.

1st LIEUT. HUGH T. REED, 1st Infantry, Professor Military Science at Carbonville, Ill., College, and 1st Lieut. G. O. Webster, 4th Infantry, Professor Military Science at Allegheny, Pa., College, are spending their Christmas vacation in Chicago.

GEN. R. S. MACKENZIE, colonel 4th Cavalry, registered on Dec. 26 at Hdqrs. Mil. Div. of the Missouri, en route to his station.

CAPT. GEORGE A. DREW, 3d Cavalry, and Major Rodney Smith, Pay Department, registered during the week at the Palmer House, Chicago.

Gov. McCLELLAN has declined to accept the presidency of the New York Underground Railroad Company, to which he was recently elected. It is said that he will go to Europe with his family in April next.

THE *Vallejo Chronicle*, of Dec. 18, says: "The steamer *Granada* arrived from Panama yesterday. Among the passengers were Lieut.-Commander B. P. Lambertson, Master Lucien Young, Mrs. Admiral Stevens and daughter, and a draft of 72 men from the *Pensacola*."

THE *Mobile (Ala.) Register* of Saturday last acknowledges the receipt of the roster of troops serving in the Department of the South, and says: "There are three soldiers and one commissioned officer in the State of Alabama."

SOME of the Washington correspondents deny that there is any truth in the story that Gen. Butler restored \$122,000 in bonds, bequeathed to the National Soldiers' Homes and lost through the failure of a bank in Boston in which they had been deposited by his direction.

Fort D. A. Russell news in the Cheyenne *Leader* of Dec. 23, is as follows: Miss Mackay, sister of Lieut. Mackay has arrived at the post....At present everything is very lively with the getting up of dinners, balls, etc., for Christmas. Companies C and G have issued a large number of invitations for a grand dinner on Christmas, and a gala time is expected....The weather being favorable, the band will continue their open air concerts daily at 2 p. m.The string band, under the leadership of Prof. Churnside, are kept very busy lately and have a great many engagements ahead....All the invitations are now issued for the grand masquerade ball of the Brackett Social Club for Christmas Eve. The members are all busy and doing everything in their power to make it the greatest success of the season.

Mrs. E. S. CUSTER, mother of the late Gen. George A. Custer, is lying at the point of death at her home in Monroe, Mich. She has never recovered from the shock of the death of her son.

THE Bismarck *Tribune*, of Dec. 17, says: 1st Lieut. Josiah Chance came over to examine holiday goods yesterday.... Lieut. F. W. Kingsbury, 2d Cavalry, is at the Sheridan. He is on his way to Fort Keogh....Capt. Ezra B. Kirk, Quartermaster's Department, is at Fargo telling the grand jury what he knows about the disappearance and reappearance of Government stores....Gen. Carlin and Lieut. C. St. John Chubb and A. Ogle, 17th Infantry, are at Fargo testifying in the fraudulent weight case before the U. S. grand jury.... Col. Merrill went down to Fargo Wednesday. From there he goes to St. Paul for a couple of weeks.

THE Cheyenne *Leader*, of Dec. 23, says: Lieut. John M. Porter, 3d Cavalry, departed yesterday for St. Louis, where he will spend the holidays....Gen. Emory Upton passed through on Sunday on his way to California....Lieut. Henry De H. Waite, 5th Cavalry, is registered at the Union Pacific. He will return to Fort Laramie to-day....Gen. Hazen, Chief of the Signal Service, is a cousin of Mrs. Gen. Garfield, whose mother and Gen. Hazen's were sisters....A recent number of the same paper notes that Major Vroom and Capt. Crawford went up to Fort Sanders to remain a week, under orders.

GEN. OLIVER O. HOWARD spent Sunday before Christmas with his mother at Glenview, a suburb of Chicago. Mrs. Howard has just passed her seventy-sixth birthday, but was out to church morning and night, notwithstanding somewhat inclement weather.

THE Boston *Journal* of a recent date, says: The "Drummer Boy of Chickamauga," now Military Instructor in Galesville (Wis.) University, is at the Revere House.

THOMAS H. DUNHAM, of Boston, has recently been in Washington on business connected with the introduction of cotton in the navy.

LIEUT-COMMANDER CRAVEN has applied to appear before a retiring board at San Francisco.

A MEXICAN friend in Monterey sends to the JOURNAL the following tribute to "the Galantary and Kindness of the Officers and Ladies of Fort Duncan, Texas." It is marked with a few Spanish idioms, but rather than recast it entirely we print it as it comes, and its complimentary tone will thus be more apparent: "While in the Mexican border, during two long years, we experienced the hospitality and kind reception of the Officers and ladies of Fort Duncan, and a great respect from the gentlemen—a prove of the good education and high dignity, compared to Napoleon's staff, 'politeness and bravery.' Life in the border of the Frontier is quite monotonous itself and this kind friends always try to make time easy, giving nice 'hops' and grand balls, where they always distinguished themselves for the frank and sociable manner—their ladies making time flow most pleasantly. Indeed, American ladies are most distinguished for their refine manners as well as their loveliness. My poor knowledge in the English language prevents me to be eloquent in my feeling of great sympathy for the American society in which we always have been most acceptable, and this kindness obliges us most highly towards them. We have the pleasant impression than an American Officer is the soul of honor, and their ladies fine and very respectably. That all our American friends may accept this lines as a warm protest of unalterable friendship. THREE MEXICAN FRIENDS

THE following Army officers have reported at the A. G. O., Washington, D. C., for the week ending Dec. 29, 1880: Dec. 23, 1st Lieut. George F. Chase, 3d Cav., at 1730 H street until Dec. 25; on leave of absence, with permission to apply for extension; 2d Lieut. H. G. Squiers, 7th Cav., at 1225 H street until Jan. 5—leave of absence for fourteen days; Capt. E. C. Bowen, U. S. A., retired, at Ebbitt House. Dec. 24, Capt. W. E. Dougherty, 1st Inf.; at the Ebbitt House—on civil duty in the Indian Bureau; Maj. E. V. Sumner, 5th Cav., on leave of absence; 3d Lieut. Geo. F. E. Harrison, 3d Art., at Ebbitt House; Gen. Henry J. Hunt, colonel 5th Art., at 1812 I street, en route to Newport, Ky.; Gen. N. A. Miles, U. S. A., at Ebbitt House—on Indian Commission; 2d Lieut. Chas. M. O. Connor, 8th Cav., at 1213 Q street—on leave of absence; Col. Wm. Chapman, U. S. A., retired, at 1514 30th street, Georgetown, D. C.; 3d Lieut. Thos. L. Casey, Jr., Engineers U. S. A., at 1419 K street; 1st Lieut. Constantine Chase, 3d Art., at 115 B street, S. E.—on leave of absence; Gen. John P. Hawkins, major C. S., at 1812 I street until Jan. 3, 1881—on leave of absence. Dec. 26, Capt. E. L. Huggins, 2d Cav., at Ebbitt House. Dec. 27, 2d Lieut.

F. H. French, 3d Cav., at 1315 N street—on leave of absence; Maj. Rodney Smith, paymaster U. S. A., at 1715 De Salle street.

LIEUTENANT SCHWATKA was yesterday removed to Governor's Island by the advice and with the assistance of his attending physicians, Drs. T. H. Bailey and Lewis Sayre, and he is now in the hands of Surgeon Janeway. Since the accident by which his leg was broken on last Tuesday night so many friends have called to express their regrets and sympathy that his physicians believe his removal to the island necessary. He has been provided with quarters in the south battery, and it is believed that he will soon be enabled to move about with the aid of crutches.—N. Y. Herald, Dec. 29.

THE Cheyenne *Leader* of December 23 says: Lieut. A. C. Duval, 3d Cavalry, is off east on a leave of absence.... Lieut. H. De Lany, 9th Infantry, commanding at Cheyenne depot, was the fortunate holder of ticket No. 8, which drew the winning at the recent fair of the ladies of the Presbyterian Church in that city. He is now the possessor of this fine painting and is happy....The springs in the Wind River country, near Fort Washakie, are highly recommended for their curative qualities. A prominent military gentleman stated yesterday that the waters there have never been known to fail.

THE papers in the case of Col. Thomas F. Field, commanding the United States Marine Corps at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, have been received at the Navy Department, and are undergoing examination by Judge-Advocate Remy.

THE Bismarck *Sun* of Dec. 23 says: Lieut. F. W. Kingsbury, 2d Cavalry, sojourned at the Sheridan several days last week, and resumed his journey to Keogh Monday....1st Lieut. R. B. Benham, Asst. Surgeon, and family arrived Friday last. The Doctor has been assigned to duty at Fort Lincoln. His family, consisting of Mrs. Benham and two children, make a pleasant acquisition to that already pleasant garrison....Lieut. Tom Defrees, of the 5th Infantry, has the most stylish "turn out" at Keogh, and creates a sensation among the Miles City belles as he drives over the boulevard in a handsome cutter behind a spanking team....Capt. Edmond Butler, 5th Infantry, who has been investigating charges against the post trader at Fort Yates, for violating orders in relation to the disposal of goods, returned Friday and left for St. Paul Saturday morning....Lieut. J. P. Bell, 7th Cavalry, Quartermaster at Fort Lincoln, left Monday morning for Rock Island, Ill. He will attend to a matter of matrimony during his absence, returning in a couple of weeks.

GEN. HAZEN contributes to the January number of the *North American Review* an article on the great Middle region of the United States. He describes with great care the productivity of the region, but with regard to the northern country he says: It is eight years since, with twenty-five men, I passed over the Yellowstone country, where it is now proposed to build a railroad, and saw the iniquity of the scheme, so recently discussed, to build a road upon the credulity of the people, impressed with the belief that the country was valuable. Until there shall arise some more palpable reason in its favor than has as yet been produced, it is an act of simple duty to record a protest against the plan.

THE Washington *Star* of Dec. 24 says: "To-day Judge James had before him the case of Capt. John P. Walker, an officer in the U. S. cavalry, on a writ of habeas corpus. The petitioner having been adjudged insane by a board of examining surgeons at a Western military post, was confined in the Government Insane Asylum here by order of the Secretary of War. On Oct. 14, 1879, Judge Warden, as his counsel, obtained a writ of habeas corpus on the ground that he was sane and illegally held a prisoner in the asylum. The writ was made returnable forthwith and responded to by Dr. Godding, the superintendent of the asylum, ex-Governor Wells, the then District Attorney, appearing for Dr. Godding, and after two or three hearings the proceedings were suspended. In the meantime Capt. Walker was released on bond. Mr. Wells made a short argument for the respondent, Dr. Godding, and was followed by Judge Warden for the petitioner but, before he concluded, the hearing was continued until next week."

EDITOR McCLEURE, of the Philadelphia *Times*, has been visiting Jefferson Davis's home, and talking with its occupant, whom he calls "the soldier statesman without a country." He says that Jefferson Davis is by no means a broken down invalid. He is still active in his movements and his ideas. He told his interviewer that the aggressive movement of Lee in the Gettysburg campaign had no political considerations. He also expressed the opinion that next to a Southern slave confederacy a free Union was the best government for this Republic. This was very kind of Mr. Davis.

WE acknowledge the receipt of a pleasant card of invitation to the Christmas eve entertainment at Columbus Barracks, Ohio. The programme shows that the entertainment began with the lighting of the tree at 5.30 p. m., and was interspersed with music by the barracks band, appropriate hymns and songs by the school children, an address, and not least important, the distribution of presents by Santa Claus.

A BALTIMORE correspondent states that Col. R. B. Ayres, 2d Artillery, will be ready to transfer his headquarters and band in a few weeks from Fort McHenry, Md., to Washington Arsenal, D. C.

LIEUT. SUMNER C. PAINE, U. S. Navy, according to a recent Portland, Me., paper, was in that city preparing to take command of the party sent out by the Atrato Mining Co. This paper adds: "He has received six months leave of

absence from the Department, and has given up his position as instructor in mathematics at the Navy Academy at Annapolis, in order to go out in charge of this party. Lieut. Paine has been upon the Atrato river two seasons, in the parties sent out by our Government to survey that river for a ship canal, and his presence and familiarity with that region will be of incalculable value to the party."

GEN. GRANT, it is said, is to express in an article dictated by him for the *North American Review* of February, his views on the subject of an interoceanic canal, and the advantages of having such a canal under American auspices and control.

"COLONEL INGERSOLL is reminding the public," says the N. Y. *Tribune*, "of the fact that there is one portion of the United States where the people enjoy none of the rights of self-government. The District of Columbia is ruled by three commissioners appointed by the President, and the inhabitants do not vote because there are no elections, all the offices being filled by appointment. In theory the Government is as autocratic as that of Siam, but in practice it has proved much more satisfactory than the system of a legislature and popular suffrage which it supplanted." It is to be noticed that the Government which is producing such excellent results in Washington is one controlled by officers of the Army.

THE Smithsonian Institute is publishing, under the supervision of Major J. W. Powell, director of the bureau of ethnology, a series of pamphlets on the North American Indians. The first, entitled, "Introduction to the Study of Indian Languages," was prepared by Maj. Powell. It was followed by an "Introduction to the Study of Sign Language among the Indians," by Col. Garrick Mallory, and "Introduction to the Study of Mortuary Customs among the North American Indians," by Dr. H. C. Yarrow, Acting Assistant Surgeon.

THE San Francisco *Report*, Dec. 11, says: "Last Monday evening Major General and Mrs. Irwin McDowell gave a dinner in honor of Col. and Mrs. John Moore, who were in the city en route to the Department of the Columbia, where the Colonel has been assigned to duty as medical director of the department. Besides the General's immediate family and the guests in whose honor the dinner was given, there were present Gen. and Mrs. Kelton, Miss Moore, Surgeon and Mrs. Bailly, of the Presidio, Col. Bailly, late Medical Director of the Department of Columbia, and now on his way East to fill the same position in the Military Division of the Atlantic; Surgeon and Mrs. Woodhull, Major B. B. Keeler, and Miss Mary E. McDowell, of Chicago, niece of the General, who will spend the winter in this city.

SPEAKING of Gen. Ord's retirement, the Washington *Post* says: "It is but simple justice to Mr. Hayes to keep prominently before the public gaze the mitigating circumstances in this case. While it seems hard, indeed, to retire Ord, after all his arduous services that have kept him poor, it must not be forgotten that General Ord omitted to be born in Ohio. It was not the fault of Mr. Hayes that the locality of Ord's nativity was outside of the Land of Promise. Nor was it in the power of Mr. Hayes to correct so fatal a defect in Ord's title to Executive respect and consideration." Gen. Ord has been on a visit to New York this week. The General is not, by the way, a Catholic, as the papers report. He is an attendant upon the Episcopal Church with his family. Gen. Ord's father was a Catholic but his mother was a Methodist, and none of the children have followed the father's religion.

THE resignation of Maj. Dawson, of the Marine Corps, promotes Capt. George P. Houston, at present on the flagship *Tennessee*, and fleet marine officer of the North Atlantic Station, to major; 1st Lieut. Wm. S. Muse to captain; and 2d Lieut. L. J. Gulick to 1st lieutenant. As Major Dawson was not on duty at the time of sentence no vacancy in command was created by his dismissal.

AN unusual amount of interest is manifested in the outcome of the remarkable trial by court-martial of Colonel Field, U. S. M. C., lately in command of the Brooklyn Barracks.

THE Omaha *Herald* of Dec. 23 says: 1st Lieut. W. P. Clark, 2d Cavalry, has made a detailed report of his recent explorations in the vicinity of the Big Horn Mountains. He left Fort Keogh June 21, with a party of twenty enlisted men and a dozen Indian scouts and packers, made a complete circuit of Big Horn Range, and returned to Keogh Sept. 3. Two of his packers were experienced miners, and being equipped with the necessary implements, search was made for silver and gold at various points, but without any very encouraging results. Still, Lieut. Clark inclines to the opinion that rich mineral deposits will yet be found in the Big Horn Mountains. The party ascended the bench of foot-hills that skirt the base of the mountains, and on these high table lands found a charming lake region, the sheets of water being about half a mile in diameter, clear as crystal and abounding in trout. In that region nature seems to have set at defiance the common theory of lakes and springs—bubbling springs were found on the highest mountains, lakes on the crests of narrow ridges and on the sides of the steepest hills. In making the descent of the western slope, game was found in abundance—buffalo, elk, black-tailed deer, antelope, cinnamon and grizzly bear—all fat and but little disposed to get out of rifle range. The canon of the Big Horn is described as ruggedly grand, about twelve hundred feet deep, the sides nearly perpendicular and tinted with many-colored rocks. The canons formed by other streams are not always so precipitous; the sides are found inclined at all angles, frequently clothed with sombre pines and spruce; rocky columns, srobs and turrets crowding through the dark green back-ground—apparently combining architectural effect with landscape

gardening. Lieut. Clark and party travelled over four hundred miles through a country so generally rough and broken that the task of constructing wagon roads will some day be felt as a heavy burden. Good hay lands and nutritious pasturage were found in the valleys, with fringes of cedar, pine, and cottonwood sufficient to supply the numerous ranches already established. The country examined by this military reconnaissance lies partly in Montana and partly in Wyoming, and is now entirely free from Indians.

COL. CORBIN, of the Adjutant-General's Office, has returned to Washington this week from a journey to Wilmington, Ohio, to accompany the remains of his eldest son, a bright lad of nine years, who died in Washington on the 23d of December.

THE *Pioneer Press* says it has "a well authenticated rumor" that Col. Carlin, commandant at Fort Yates, will shortly have command of a different post.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Pioneer Press*, writing from Bismarck, D. T., Dec. 17, says that "Col. William Thompson, U. S. A., a retired Army officer (one of Custer's captains in the 7th Cavalry), was the first member of Congress to introduce a resolution declaring it to be the duty of that body to appropriate the alternate sections of the unappropriated public domain for public improvements. He now lives in Bismarck." The same correspondent says regarding Scout Allison: "This man is surprising some of his acquaintances by his success in getting the confidence of headquarters. He is one of the last men the officers at Standing Rock or Fort Keogh, where he is best known, would intrust with such a commission as that of envoy extraordinary to Sitting Bull. If he brings in the stubborn warrior it will be a triumph over public opinion that will have few parallels in a small way." He adds: "Bismarck is not the 'sensation centre' it used to be. The departure of Gen. Miles from the Northwest is of even date with the fall of the turbulent Sioux. The new military posts and iron rail beyond, and the telegraph lines stretching away to Puget sound, seem to have almost destroyed our old calling. Shoulder-straps and big chiefs are not as important as railroads and sections of land. We are not as much interested in Sitting Bull as we are in the forty million loan. A new and better era is dawning."

THE Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Graphic* says: When Archibald Forbes was in the city he became the recipient of much attention from military men. The following anecdotes of General Grant were told to him by men whose position entitle them to credence. Speaking of Gen. Grant's avowed preference to peace and civil affairs, as well as his comprehensive action at the close of the Civil War, it was told that before the French evacuation of Mexico and immediately after the Confederate surrenders, when Sheridan was concentrating troops on the Rio Grande, that Grant believing war with the French occupants of Mexico within the near possibilities, put himself into communication with Robert E. Lee, and offered him a command in the expeditionary force. Lee was to raise his own corps, to be composed of the ex-Confederate troops who should volunteer. Lee accepted the offer upon the ground that such a war would be the best method of recementing the broken bands of union. After Grant became President our relations with Spain were greatly disturbed owing to the Cuban insurrection. At the height of these troubles, when war seemed almost inevitable, the President sent for Gen. Meade and told him that war was most probable. He declared in that event, as Spain had concentrated its fleet at Cuba, expecting an attack in that quarter, he should organize an expeditionary corps of 60,000 men, place them under Phil Sheridan and ship them on a fleet of steam transports to sail for Corunna, Spain, land there and march direct for Madrid, occupy the Spanish capital and dictate terms of peace therein. A feint was to be made against Cuba in order to draw off attention. Grant's reason for calling on Meade was to offer him the position of chief of staff under Sheridan, which Meade, after some delay, accepted. Mr. Forbes, commenting on this from a military point of view, declared it entirely practicable, Corunna being once successfully reached.

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of an invitation to take part in the Christmas dinner of Company G, 3d U. S. Cavalry, stationed at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. T. The bill of fare accompanying the invitation is certainly appetizing, and it is printed on an illustrated card which is a gem of art.

A NEWPORT, R. I., despatch, of Dec. 29, says: "On Thanksgiving night John Kelly called at the police station and said he was a deserter from the 4th United States Infantry stationed in Kansas. The prisoner was taken to Fort Adams the following day and has been kept in the guard house there ever since. This afternoon it was discovered that Kelly was an imposter and he has been handed over to the civil authorities."

We clip the following interesting paragraph from the *Parisian*: "Dr. George Washburn, of Robert College, Constantinople, has written a letter to an American newspaper on the United States Navy, in which he says: 'In a commercial point of view the Navy is in many ways of the greatest importance. It keeps the United States before the world, and would be worth what it costs simply as an advertisement; for, strange as it may seem, there are people in the world who know nothing of the United States as a great commercial nation. There are important ports on the Black Sea, for example, where the flag of the United States had never been seen until they were visited lately by the *Wyoming*. Our ships are also constantly employed in gaining information of value to our merchants, and they are often called upon to aid and protect our merchant vessels. The theoretical importance of the Navy in all these respects is generally acknowledged, though often forgotten. The

fact that the American Navy is qualified to do this work, and does do it, has been impressed upon us by our personal acquaintance with most of the officers and ships of the European squadron during the past three years. In regard to ships and armament we are undoubtedly behind the times. We have been too economical to make our Navy what it ought to be; but in every other respect it is unequalled. The officers and men cannot be matched by any other Navy in the world. In personal character, ability, and education the officers surpass those of all other nations. Constantinople is a favorable place to make a comparison, and I think that they have made this impression here. I have often heard it spoken of. They are gentlemen, in the very best sense of that word, without affectation, unassuming, polite and thoughtful, and they make friends at once in the best society, wherever they go. They are the most thorough and genuine Americans that I have seen in Europe; such Americans as I wish we might always have to represent us abroad. And I was surprised to find that they come from all parts of the United States—north and south, east and west. There are no sectional interests in the Navy. It represents the whole country, and the education or profession of the officers seems to combine and harmonize in them the good qualities of different sections, so that they are representative Americans, without being special representatives of any one State. They are patriotic Americans, who love and honor their country above all others; who have more of the old enthusiasm than most Americans whom we see, and very little of that sceptical distrust of our Republican institutions which now seems to be fashionable at home. Many of them are earnest Christian men, and all of them have manifested a hearty interest in the work which Americans are doing in Turkey for the enlightenment and elevation of the people. The importance of this kind of friendly interest can only be appreciated by us on the ground; but there are many in America who know how much Robert College owed to the friendly intervention of Admiral Farragut, and all can see, to some extent, how our position must be strengthened by the protection, sympathy, and friendship of these representatives of our Government."

THE President reconsidered his approval of the finding of the Court-martial in the case of Major Dawson, of the Marine Corps, and accepted his resignation.

CAPT. HENRY TIBBETS, whose death occurred at Salem on Saturday, in the 96th year of his age, was in the famous privateer *America* on her first cruise in 1812, coming home as prize-master with one of her captures. On the second cruise of the *America* he was again placed in command of a prize, which was recaptured, and he was consigned to Dartmoor prison, where he languished for two years. He was an eyewitness of the memorable Dartmoor massacre and an active member of the Pulaski Society, formed by the prisoners for patriotic purposes.

A SINGULAR case of desertion has been brought to light at Aldershot. A man, who says his name is White, has surrendered himself as a deserter to the corporal in charge of the Royal Engineers Guard, South Camp, and confessed that he has been a deserter for twenty-four years. He has also asserted that he is well to do, that he is the father of a large family now living in Glasgow, and that his reason for giving himself up as a deserter after such a lapse of time is that he feared lest some maliciously inclined persons should stigmatize any of his children as the offspring of a deserter. He has forgotten his number, and he is not certain whether it was in 1854 or 1855 he deserted. He was brought before the commanding officer, but as no record of the man's services can be at present referred to, he was remanded to the guard-room, with the object of making further inquiries.

In 1830, Marshal Soult brought a parrot named Jacko to the French war office, where the bird remained for forty years. He served under eighteen different ministers, but was always a staunch Royalist. Through every change of administration Jacko cried, "Vive le Roi!" but would never say without painful effort, "Vive l'empereur!" He died on the anniversary of the death of Napoleon I. in 1870.

SOME of our troops would, perhaps, like to be employed, by way of variety, like those of the Finnish government, who are charged with ridding the grand duchies of wolves. Enormous numbers of wolves having appeared in the forest of late years, it has been decided this winter to despatch against them a battalion of rifles. The men will be allowed unlimited ammunition and will be told off in squads to attack the enemy, and at the end of the contest money prizes will be given to those who have killed the greatest number of wolves with the fewest shots. The plan, according to all accounts, seems to have afforded general satisfaction. The peasants are pleased at the prospect of being rid of the wolves, who devoured four men in one day in the Abo District last week. The soldiers are delighted at the idea of a good outing in the forests, instead of being confined to barracks, and the minister of war has given his solemn approval of a project likely to improve the physique of his troops and make them better marksmen.

THE King of the Sandwich Islands has sent two natives to Berlin to study military art and science. The two young islanders are accompanied by M. Moreno, late Bavarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, who delivered a letter from his Sovereign to Prince Henry of Prussia, the second son of the German Crown Prince, and a recent visitor at Hawaii Palace. In this letter King Kalakaua says that the marvellous victories obtained by the German army, and the high degree to which the art of war has been developed in Germany, have induced him to ask for the admission of two of his subjects to the Prussian military and naval schools.

THE NAVY.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, *President and Com'dr-in-Chief*
RICHARD W. THOMPSON, *Secretary of the Navy*
JOHN W. HOOB, *Chief Clerk*
DAVID D. PORTER, *Admiral of the Navy*
STEPHEN C. ROWAN, *Vice-Admiral of the Navy*

Chiefs of Bureaus.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE—Commodore William N. Jeffers, *chief*
Commander Alex. H. McCormick, *assistant*
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING—Commodore Earl English, *chief*
BUREAU OF NAVIGATION—Commodore (relative rank) William D. Whiting, *chief*
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS—Commodore (relative rank)
BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY—Surgeon-General Philip S. Wales, *chief* (with relative rank of Commodore); Surgeon Adrian Hudson, *assistant*
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING—Paymaster-General George F. Cutter, *chief* (with relative rank of Commodore)
BUREAU OF STRAIN ENGINEERING—Engineer-in-Chief William H. Stock, *chief* (with relative rank of Commodore)
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR—Chief Naval Constructor John W. Easby, *chief* (with relative rank of Commodore)

Office of the JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL—Colonel William B. Remy, *Marine Corps*, Judge Advocate General
SIGNAL OFFICE—Commodore Clark H. Wells, *chief*
HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE—Captain J. C. P. de Krait, *superintendent*

NAVY OBSERVATORY—Rear-Admiral John Rodgers, *superintendent*
NAVY ASYLUM, PHILADELPHIA—Commodore D. McN. Fairfax
NAVY ACADEMY—Rear-Admiral George B. Balch

FLAG OFFICERS ABOARD.

NORTH ATLANTIC—Rear-Admiral R. H. Wyman
SOUTH ATLANTIC—Rear-Admiral Andrew Bryson
EUROPEAN STATION—Rear-Admiral John C. Howell
PACIFIC STATION—Rear-Admiral Thomas H. Stevens
ASIATIC STATION—Rear-Admiral J. M. B. Clitz

COMMANDANTS NAVY-YARDS AND STATIONS.

Commodore John C. Beaumont, Portsmouth, N. H.
Commodore George M. Ransom, Boston, Mass.
Commodore George H. Cooper, New York
Commodore Peirce Crosby, League Island, Penn.
Commodore Thomas Patterson, Washington, D. C.
Commodore Aaron K. Hughes, Norfolk, Va.
Captain George E. Belknap, Pensacola, Fla.
Commodore E. R. Colhoun, Mare Island
Commodore Edward Simpson, Naval Station, New London, Ct.
Captain J. E. Joett, Nav. Sta., Ft. Royal, P. O. Beaufort, S. C.
COMMANDANT MARINE CORPS.
Colonel Commandant, Charles G. McCawley.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

Iron-clads are indicated by a star (*); a. s. stands for Asiatic station; e. s., European station; n. a. s., North Atlantic station; p. s., Pacific station; s. a. s., South Atlantic station; s. s., special service.

Cruisers.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns (p. s.), Commander John A. Howell. At Callao, Peru, Nov. 26.
ALASKA, 3d rate, 12 guns (p. s.), Capt. George Brown. Mare Island. Is to relieve the *Wachusett* at Panama.
ALERT, 3d rate, (a. s.) 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. L. Huntington. At Chefoo, Oct. 4.
ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns (n. a. s.), Commander Arthur R. Yates. Arrived at Key West, Dec. 8, and sailed for Vera Cruz, Dec. 9. Will return to Pensacola, then go to coast of Cuba and Key West.
ANCHOR, 3d rate, 6 guns (a. s.), Comdr. Mortimer L. Johnson. Ordered to proceed to Shanghai with the *Alert* as convoy.
CONSTITUTION, 3d rate, sails, 18 guns (s. s.), Captain Oscar F. Stanton. Arrived at League Island, Nov. 29.
DESPATCH, 4th rate, 4 guns (s. s.), Commander Chas. McGregor. Left Washington, Dec. 27, for Norfolk.
GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander James O'Kane. Left Norfolk, Dec. 19, for the Mediterranean.
JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails 12 guns (s. s.), Comdr. Henry Glass. Sitka, Alaska, Nov. 15.
KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns (n. a. s.), Comdr. Henry F. Pickens. Left Havana, Dec. 15, for Kingston.
LACKAWANNA, 3d rate, 11 guns (p. s.), Capt. James H. Gillis. At Chimboe, Peru, Nov. 27.
MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns (n. a. s.), Comdr. Francis M. Bunce. At Montevideo, Oct. 4. All well.
MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns (s. a. lakes), Comdr. Albert Kautz. Erie, Pa. Laid up for the winter.
MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 40 guns, Capt. Stephen B. Luce. Apprentice ship. Arrived at New York, Nov. 17.
MONOCACY, 3d rate, 6 guns (a. s.), Comdr. Chas. S. Cotton. At Shanghai.
NIPISIC, 3d rate, (e. s.) 6 guns, Comdr. C. M. Schoonmaker. Ordered to Villefranche to replenish her stores and for inspection.
PALOS, 4th rate, 6 howitzers (a. s.), Lieut.-Comdr. James G. Green. Was to leave Shanghai on Oct. 19. Will winter at Tientsin.
PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 23 guns (f. s. p. a.), Capt. B. B. Taylor. San Francisco. Is waiting a draft of men from New York. Due about Dec. 20.
PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Commander A. S. Crowninshield. Training ship. At Washington.
POWHATAN, 2d rate, 14 guns (n. a. s.), Capt. Daniel L. Braine. Arrived at New York from Newport, R. I., Dec. 23.
QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns (e. s.), Comdr. Norman H. Farquhar. Alexandria, Egypt, Dec. 28.
RICHMOND, 3d rate, 14 guns (f. s. a. s.), Capt. A. E. K. Benham. Left Yokohama, Nov. 7, for a cruise to the South.
SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. Robley D. Evans. Training ship. Baltimore.
SHENANDOAH, 2d rate, 9 guns (f. s. a. s.), Capt. Robert F. R. Lewis. St. Catherine's, Oct. 14.
ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Captain Henry Erben. N. Y. School ship. Under orders of State authorities.
The boys of the school ship *St. Mary's* received an invitation to attend a Christmas performance of the "Danites" at the Grand Opera House, New York, and 29 went in charge of Quartermaster Anderson—all who had not gone home for the holidays, except 5 who were in quarantine for ill conduct.
SWATARA, 3d rate, (a. s.) 8 guns, Commander W. T. Sampson. At Yokohama, Oct. 20.
TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 9 howitzers (s. a.), Lieut. David G. McRichie. Arrived at Washington, Dec. 25. She will make no more trips for the present, as she is to have new boilers put in and a general overhauling in the engine department.
TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 23 guns (f. s. n. a. s.) Capt.

D. B. Harmony. West Indies. Will reach New Orleans about the middle of February.

TICONDEROGA, 2d rate, 9 guns (s. a.), Comdr. Bartlett J. Cromwell. Will proceed from San Francisco to the Atlantic coast, via Cape Horn.

TRENTON, 3d rate, 11 guns (f. a. e. s.), Captain Walter W. Queen. At Villefranche, Dec. 3.

VANDALLIA, 2d rate, 8 guns (n. a. s.), Captain Richard W. Meade. At New York. About to leave for the West Indies.

WACHUSSETT, 3d rate, 7 guns (s. a.), Comdr. Byron Wilson. At Panama, Dec. 4.

WYOMING, 3d rate, 7 guns (s. a.), Comdr. Silas Casey. An officer on this vessel writes us from Leghorn, Dec. 13: "We expect to leave for Naples the 15th inst., then return to Villefranche sometime in February, to be ready to start for the United States, as our three years' service has nearly expired."

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns (s. a.), Commander Merrill Miller. About to proceed to the West Indies from Norfolk. Her speed was somewhat improved on her recent trial trip—being a little over 9 knots.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

ALARM, torpedo boat (s. a.), Lieut. Robert M. G. Brown. New York.

COLORADO, 1st rate, 30 guns, Capt. Bancroft Gherardi. Receiving ship, New York.

FORTUNE, 4th rate, 2 guns (s. a.), Pilot George Glass. Norfolk, Va.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. Joseph Fyffe. Receiving ship, Norfolk.

INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, sails, 22 guns, Capt. Wm. P. McCann. Receiving ship, Mare Island.

INTREPID, torpedo boat, (s. a.), Lieut. Francis H. Delano. New York.

MONTAUK, 4th rate, 2 guns, Lieut. George M. Book. Washington, D. C.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 2d rate, sails, 15 guns, Capt. James E. Jouett. Store ship, Port Royal.

ONWARD, 4th rate, 3 guns (p. a.), Lieut. Comdr. Thomas M. Gardner. Store ship, At Chimboto.

PASSAIC, 4th rate, 2 guns, Comdr. Jas. D. Graham. Receiving ship, Washington.

PAWNEE, 3d rate, sails, (n. a. s.), Mate Jos. Reid. Hospital ship, Port Royal, S. C.

ST. LOUIS, 3d rate, sails, Capt. Wm. E. Fitzhugh. Receiving ship, League Island.

WABASH, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. S. Livingston Breese. Receiving ship, Boston.

WYANDOTTE, 4th rate, 2 guns, Lieut. Conway H. Arnold. Washington.

The iron-clads *Ajazz*, Lt. Comdr. Chas. F. Schmitz; *Catekill*, Lt. Jos. Marthon; *Zeligh*, Lieut. Comdr. Geo. R. Durand; *Manhasset*, Lieut. Wm. W. Rhodes; *Manhattan*, Lieut. Comdr. C. M. Anthony, are laid up at Brandon, Va.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The crew of the *Wabash* are making arrangements for a grand ball in Monument Hall, Charlestown, Mass., on Thursday evening, Jan. 6.

A board to determine the fitness for promotion of officers of the Pay Corps of the Navy, has been for some days in session at the Navy Department, of which Pay Director Thomas H. Looker, U. S. N., is president and senior member, and Pay Directors John S. Cunningham and W. A. Russell, U. S. N., are members, and Asst. Paymaster J. D. Doyle, U. S. N., recorder. Pay Inspector George L. Davis, U. S. N., was first before the board as a candidate for promotion to pay director. Paymaster George Cochran, U. S. N., was next ordered before it as a candidate for promotion to pay inspector.

At the Brooklyn Navy-yard during the past week, a Court-martial has been sitting, before which William Brown was tried for causing the death of John Kennedy. Both were seamen on the *Minnesota*. Last May they became engaged in a quarrel, during which Brown stabbed Kennedy in the shoulder. Brown was taken to the hospital, and died on the 18th of the same month, but a post-mortem examination revealed the fact that his death was due to pneumonia. It was testified on the trial that Kennedy was of a quarrelsome disposition, and that he attacked Brown with a knife, stabbing him in the cheek before the latter used his knife on the deceased. The finding of the Court-martial has not yet been made public.

NEWPORT, R. I., on Dec. 22, voted by a large majority to cede Coasters Harbor Island for the site of the United States Naval Training School.

The *Alla California*, of Dec. 17, says: "While the U. S. ship *Ticonderoga* was being towed alongside the quay wall at Mare Island, on Tuesday last, she ran into the U. S. ship *Ranger*, carrying away the jibboom and fore rigging. A hawser snapped at the same time and bruised several men considerably. Subsequently the tug *Pinnoff*, which had the *Ticonderoga* in tow when the above accidents happened, ran into the *Ranger* and was damaged so badly that she was beached to prevent her sinking. Times are lively at Mare Island."

The United States marines stationed at the Marine Barracks, in the Navy-yard, had a bountiful dinner on Christmas day. It was decidedly the best dinner ever given to the enlisted men at the barracks, and was heartily enjoyed. Eighty out of the two hundred marines stationed at the barracks were given twenty-four hours liberty, and every man returned on time and fit for duty. The marines are under the command of Capt. Henry J. Bishop, who relieved Col. Field two weeks since of the command. He is ably assisted by Capt. Meade, Lieut. Denny and Turner. Capt. Bishop and Meade are war veterans, and each has had a long and faithful service in the corps.—*Brooklyn Eagle*, Dec. 27.

The following order relative to patrol duty was issued, December 24, by the United States Life Saving Service: All keepers of life saving and life boat stations are hereby directed, upon receiving trustworthy evidence of any willful neglect or evasion of patrol duty by any surferman of their crews, to summarily discharge such surferman, and employ the best man obtainable in his stead. Whenever action is taken, in conformity to the above order, the keeper will forthwith forward to this office, through the district superintendent, a full statement of all the circumstances in the case, transmitting also the name, age, residence, previous occupation, and experience of the new man employed.

Reports from European Squadron of Dec. 9, states that it is the intention of the Admiral to assemble the squadron for competitive exercise, and for the usual inspection before hostilities should commence in the East. The health of the squadron remains excellent.

NAVY GAZETTE.

ORDERED.

Dec. 27.—Lieutenant-Commander Charles H. Craven, to appear before the Retiring Board.

Assistant Surgeon Clement Biddle, to the receiving ship St. Louis, at League Island.

Dec. 23.—Commander George W. Sumner, to special duty with Captain Fillebrown.

DETACHED.

Dec. 27.—Master Samuel C. Lemly, from duty at the Nautical Almanac Office on the 3d of January, and ordered to the Palos, Asiatic Station, per steamer of January 5.

Surgeon A. C. Rhoades has reported his return home, having been detached from the Naval Hospital, Yokohama, on the 18th of November, and has been placed on waiting orders.

Carpenter Warran Barnard has reported his return home, having been detached from the Lackawanna on the 14th of November, and has been placed on waiting orders.

Dec. 23.—Captain Walter W. Queen, from the command of the Trenton, European Station, on the 11th of December, and placed on sick leave from date of detachment, with permission to remain abroad during his leave.

Captain Francis M. Ramsay, from duty as inspector of ordnance, in charge of Torpedo Station at Newport, R. I., on the 15th of January, and ordered to hold himself in readiness for the command of the Trenton, European Station.

Commander Thomas O. Selfridge, from special duty on the 15th of January, and ordered to assume duties of inspector of ordnance in charge of Torpedo Station at Newport, R. I.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

Dec. 23.—To Paymaster John F. Tarbell for five months January 1, with permission to leave the United States.

To Assistant Paymaster Henry R. Smith, attached to the steamer Despatch, for fourteen days from December 22.

To Mate R. Robinson, attached to the Nina, for one month.

LEAVE EXTENDED.

The leave of Lieutenant-Commander Henry H. Gorringer has been extended six months.

DELAY REPORTING.

Captain S. P. Quackenbush has been authorized to delay reporting for the command of the Navy-yard, Pensacola, until January 15.

RESIGNED.

Surgeon Samuel F. Shaw, to take effect on the 21st of March, 1881; and has been detached from the receiving ship St. Louis and granted leave of absence until that date.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week ending Dec. 29, 1880: Samuel Beck Hanner, clerk to inspection, November 29, Navy-yard, League Island, Pa.

Thomas McCarthy, boatswain's mate, December 20, U. S. S. *Catekill*, Brandon, Va.

Charles Louis Gramse, seaman, December 18, U. S. S. *Pensacola*.

MARINE CORPS.

DETACHED.

Dec. 22.—First Lieutenant F. H. Harrington, from the Marine Barracks, Navy-yard, Washington, on the 1st of January, and ordered to the training ship *Saratoga* on the 3d of January.

First Lieutenant M. C. Goodrell, from the training ship *Saratoga* on the 3d of January, and ordered to duty at the Marine Barracks, Navy-yard, Washington.

Second Lieutenant T. G. Fillette, from the Marine Barracks, Annapolis, Md., and ordered to the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Second Lieutenant F. L. Denny, from the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y., and ordered to the Marine Barracks, Annapolis, Md.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Captain R. S. Collum, commanding Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., for fourteen days from December 23.

COMMISSIONED.

Commodore Donald McN. Fairfax to be a Rear-Admiral in the Navy from July 11, 1880, vice Rear-Admiral Trenchard, retired.

Captain John H. Uphur to be a Commodore in the Navy from July 11, 1880, vice Commodore Fairfax, promoted.

Captain Francis A. Roe to be a Commodore in the Navy from November 20, 1880, vice Commodore Lowry, deceased.

Commander Edwin E. Potter to be a Captain in the Navy from July 11, 1880, vice Captain Uphur, promoted.

Commander Lester A. Beardsley to be a Captain in the Navy from November 20, 1880, vice Captain Roe, promoted.

Lieutenant-Commander Frank Wildes to be a Commander in the Navy from April 1, 1880, vice Commander Kirkland, promoted.

Lieutenant-Commander Augustus G. Kellogg to be a Commander in the Navy from July 11, 1880, vice Commander Potter, promoted.

Lieutenant-Commander James H. Sands to be a Commander in the Navy from November 23, 1880, vice Commander Ames, deceased.

Lieutenant Albert S. Snow to be a Lieutenant-Commander in the Navy from July 11, 1880, vice Lieutenant-Commander Kellogg, promoted.

Lieutenant Roswell D. Hitchcock to be a Lieutenant-Commander in the Navy from November 26, 1880, vice Lieutenant-Commander Stirling, promoted.

Master Henry M. Jacoby to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from July 11, 1880, vice Lieutenant Snow, promoted.

Master Corwin P. Rees to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from October 11, 1880, vice Lieutenant Hobson, resigned.

Master Henry L. Green to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from November 22, 1880, vice Lieutenant Reiter, promoted.

Master Samuel L. Graham to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from November 26, 1880, vice Lieutenant Hitchcock, promoted.

Ensign Fredk. H. Tyler to be a Master in the Navy from July 11, 1880, vice Master Jacoby, promoted.

Ensign Mason A. Shufeldt to be a Master in the Navy from November 26, 1880, vice Master Graham, promoted.

Midshipman Horace M. Witzel to be an Ensign in the Navy from March 18, 1880, vice Ensign Halsey, promoted.

Midshipman Omenzo G. Dodge to be an Ensign in the Navy from March 23, 1880, vice Ensign Wilner, promoted.

Midshipman Hiero Taylor to be an Ensign in the Navy from September 1, 1880, vice Ensign Allderice, resigned.

Midshipman John M. Orchard to be an Ensign in the Navy from July 11, 1880, vice Ensign Tyler, promoted.

Midshipman John M. Jordan to be an Ensign in the Navy from October 11, 1880, vice Ensign Morrell, promoted.

Joaquim D. Castello, James D. Gatewood, John H. Bryan and Oliver Diehl to be Assistant Surgeons in the Navy from July 6, 1880, to fill vacancies.

Assistant Engineer Robert B. Leitch to be a Passed Assistant Engineer in the Navy from January 15, 1879, to fill a vacancy existing at that time.

Assistant Engineer Henry T. Cleaver, to be a Passed Assistant Engineer in the Navy from May 19, 1879, vice Passed Assistant Engineer Adamson, promoted.

Passed Assistant Engineer Edwin Wells to be a Chief Engineer in the Navy from May 31, 1880, vice Chief Engineer Wood, retired.

Assistant Engineer Asa Mattice to be a Passed Assistant Engineer in the Navy from May 31, 1880, vice Passed Assistant Engineer Wells, promoted.

Passed Assistant Engineer George P. Hunt to be a Chief Engineer in the Navy from July 4, 1880, vice Chief Engineer Albert, deceased.

Assistant Engineer George B. Ransom to be a Passed Assistant Engineer in the Navy from July 4, 1880, vice Passed Assistant Engineer Hunt, promoted.

Assistant Engineer Henry Herwig to be a Passed Assistant Engineer in the Navy from May 22, 1880, vice Passed Assistant Engineer Bennett, retired.

NOMINATIONS TO THE SENATE.

Captain Richard L. Law, a resident of Indiana, to be a Commodore in the Navy from July 11, 1880, so as to take his original place on the list and next after Commodore Earl English.

Captain Milton Haxton, a resident of New York, to take rank as a Captain from February 12, 1874, and next after Captain T. S. Fillebrown, so as to place him in his original position on the list.

A NEW NAVAL BUREAU PROPOSED.—In a letter addressed to the *Washington Post*, Dec. 24, Commodore R. W. Shufeldt says: "Some years ago I made a suggestion in regard to the 'life-saving service,' proposing to embody this with the 'signal service,' and to make them both a 'coast guard,' under the control of the Navy department, to be thereafter styled the Department of Marine. This suggestion, at least, had the effect of calling public attention to the life-saving service, which service, if one can judge by the public prints, has been much improved and is now administered efficiently and economically, but I still believe that a unification of these systems under their proper head—'a Secretary of Marine'—would not only increase their usefulness, but would add to our revenue and military system a valuable corps for the prevention of smuggling in time of peace, and for coast protection in time of war."

We have a bureau of Agriculture, why should we not have a bureau of Commerce? I am aware that this Government is pretty well handicapped with bureaus now, and I confess, as a general rule, that the world is too much governed. But even now there seems to be a new one in the process of incubation at the Navy Department. Certainly if we need one for the law we need one for the profits.

I propose, therefore, a bureau of Commerce, under the Secretary of the Navy, officered by naval officers, either on the active or retired list.

Its objects are: First, to examine into the character and condition of all foreign-bound ships under the American flag; to report if they are over-laden, or badly laden, or if they are unseaworthy; second, to inspect the seamen's quarters, to see if they are fit for human beings to live in; to see that the crew are provided with proper clothing, and that the articles sold to them by the master are of good quality and reasonable cost; to see that the provisions for the voyage are sufficient and wholesome; third, to register all seamen on foreign-bound ships, to ascertain if they have their complement, and if that complement is sufficient to work ship, without undue overwork to the crew; on the return of any such vessel, to have the authority to examine the records of the voyage for the purpose of ascertaining the final disposition of the crew, or any member of it; fourth, in conjunction with duly constituted boards at the different seaports, to examine into the character and qualification, moral and professional, of masters and mates of all American vessels engaged in foreign trade, etc.

MATTERS at the Charlestown Navy Yard are discussed by the newspapers of Boston. The *Daily Globe* of Dec. 25, says: "Quiet is restored at the navy yard. The men who were recently discharged for political reasons have been reinstated. Naval Constructor William L. Mintony, will assume control of his department early in January. Mr. Pook leaves many friends who will regret his departure from Charlestown; even the political leaders profess an admiration for the personal integrity of this official, but believe that he was a victim to the arts of alleged political friends."

Two bands of Indians are now at Washington. One of them consists of the Poncas whom Mr. Schurz has summoned there in aid of his plan for keeping them in the Indian Territory, and reimbursing them for their Decatur homes, as contrasted with the project for restoring them to the latter. The other band consists of Sioux from the Lower Brule Agency, who are there to join with the previous delegation from the Cheyenne River Agency in a protest against giving a right of railroad way through the Sioux reservation. They are under charge of Captain W. E. Dougherty, 1st U. S. Infantry. The Ponca Indians signed an agreement before Secretary Schurz by which they relinquish their lands in Dakota Territory, comprising 96,000 acres, for 101,894 acres to be purchased from the Cherokees in Indian Territory, and \$90,000 in money.

A DENVER dispatch of Dec. 29 says: "A company of soldiers arrived at Socorro, New Mexico, last night, and a guard was placed at the Post Office. One of the prisoners, Antonio M. Baca, cousin of Jacob Baca, who is said to be Conklin's murderer, obtained a revolver in some way and shot a guard, wounding him seriously. Another guard then knocked Baca down and killed him. To-day the prisoners were released on heavy bail, and all reports from Socorro indicate that there is serious trouble ahead."

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General Sherman, U. S. Army, and lady, Washington, D. C.;
Admiral David D. Porter, U. S. N., Washington, D. C.; General
Geo. Sykes, U. S. Army; Brig.-Gen. I. N. Palmer, U. S. Army,
Omaha, Neb.; Brigadier-General L. P. Graham, U. S. Army;
Brigadier-General Wm. M. Graham, U. S. Army; Mrs. Admiral
Deligny, Washington, D. C.; General S. D. Sturgis, U. S. Army.

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This week, as last, the JOURNAL goes to press a day
earlier than usual, in conformity with the custom de-
signed to give all a chance to fully enjoy the New
Year's Day.

We are requested to remind members of the Military
Service Institution of the United States, that the biennial
election for officers will be held at Governor's Island on
Wednesday, January 12, 1881, at 3 P. M.

THE Washington correspondent of the New Orleans
Times reports that General Johnston's rejected motion
to increase the appropriations for fortifications from
\$100,000 to \$500,000, was made because of certain in-
formation he had touching our international affairs
which justified such an immense increase in the cur-
rent bill.

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the matter our immediate attention.

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OF INTEREST TO THE ARMY.

An Army officer asks:

Can't you let us know what is doing in Babbitt's case before
the Court of Claims, which affects all graduates so much?
Also, what General Sherman has done about the artillery
and infantry helmets?

Also, what effect the recent decisions regarding "allow-
ances on leave," will have?
Can one get \$10 per room while on leave by surrendering
his quarters at post?

Reversing the order we will dispose of the last ques-
tion first, by referring to G. O. No. 83, A. G. O., in
which it is answered. The order appeared in the
JOURNAL of last week. We also refer to the subject in
another article in this number.

In the Babbitt case the counsel for the plaintiff, Wm.
Penn Clarke, Esq., entered notice for trial before the
Court of Claims, on the 2d of December. Usually
about seventy days intervene between such notice and
the trial. If the case is not advanced, therefore, out
of order, it will probably come up for trial toward the
end of the term in February, or more probably in March.
For the benefit of those who may not recollect the case
we would say that the question involved is whether an
officer graduated at West Point in computing his long-
evity pay, or his right to retirement, is authorized to in-
clude the period of time he was in the military service
of the United States as cadet at the academy. His claim
to do so rests upon section 7, of the Army Appropriation
Act, of June 18, 1878, which provides that:

"SECTION 7. That on and after the passage of this act,
all officers of the Army of the United States who have served
as officers in the volunteer forces during the war of the rebel-
lion, or as enlisted men in the armies of the United States,
regular or volunteer, shall be, and are hereby, credited with
the full time they may have served as such officers and as
such enlisted men, in computing their service for longevity
pay and retirement." U. S. Stat., 1877-8, page 150.

Attention is called in the brief for the argument of
this case to the fact that in the second clause in this
section "the phrase 'during the war of the rebellion'
is omitted, and any enlisted man who had served in the
regular or volunteer force of the Army, and had subse-
quently been promoted to be a commissioned officer of the
Regular Army, was entitled in computing his period of
service, to include the time he had served as such en-
listed man."

It is contended that cadets at West Point, being in the
Army, and not being officers, must necessarily belong to
the other grand division of which the Army is composed,
viz: *Soldiers*. And that they are soldiers for the fol-
lowing reasons: "1. They are, in the language of the 7th
section of the act of June 18, 1878, 'enlisted men.' 2. While at the academy they perform the duties of
common or private soldiers. 3. They are governed by
the rules and articles of war, and are subject to be tried
by court martial, in like manner as other soldiers. 4.
They are subject to the orders of the President of the

United States, as commander-in-chief, and may be
ordered into the field as other forces are. 5. They are
entitled to pensions for wounds or other disabili-
ties incurred in the line of duty, as other soldiers are."
Though we called attention to this case, and gave the
points in it before it was presented to the Court of
Claims, we repeat them here as the case raises some
questions which will interest all officers, and the decision
of which is of importance to all graduates of the Mil-
itary Academy.

As to the other point inquired about by our corre-
spondent: helmets will, we understand, be adopted in
place of the present dress cap, and the change will be
completed by the 1st of July next. The patterns on
file in the Quartermaster-General's office are for helmets
of cork or some other suitable material. They are of
two patterns; one for winter, to be covered with black
cloth or felt; the other, the officer's summer helmet, to
be covered with white facing cloth.

For officers of mounted troops the trimmings are
gilt, including cords and tassels, top piece and plume-
socket, chain chin-straps and hooks, and the eagle with
insignia of corps or arm of the service. All field officers
will wear a white buffalo hair plume. Other officers
of mounted troops will have the plume yellow for cavalry,
red for light artillery, and orange for the signal service.
Officers of foot troops, other than field officers, will wear a
top piece and spike, and chain chin-straps with hooks
and side buttons, eagle with motto, crossed rifles or can-
non—all gilt. The number of the regiment is to be borne
in white on a shield.

The mounted troops will wear helmets with leather chin
straps and plain side buttons; the top piece and plume-
socket of brass. They will wear horse hair
plumes, and cords and band with rings of the color of
the arm of the service. The infantry will wear a brass
spike in place of the plumes. The letter of company
and number of regiment will be worn in front, with
crossed cannon, rifles or sabre for artillery, infantry and
cavalry, or the insignia indicating the branch of the
service for staff corps.

It is proposed, as we also learn, to abolish the issue
of the gray flannel shirts as soon as the present stock is
exhausted, and substitute for it a dark blue flannel shirt
with pipings of the color of the arm of the service—to
be worn in summer without the blouse. Suitable knit
under shirts will be supplied in addition to the blue
flannel shirts.

It is estimated that the cost of making these changes
will be but a trifle, less indeed than fifteen hundred
dollars for the whole Army.

SERVICE AID ASSOCIATIONS.

CAPT. COCHRANE, of the Marine Corps, furnishes us
this week with a very interesting addition to the discus-
sion in regard to the Navy Mutual Aid Association,
which discussion is of interest and importance to officers
of the Army as well as the Navy, though thus far carried
on wholly by the latter. The Army has its Aid Asso-
ciation, as well as the Navy, and its membership is just
turning the round six hundred. Of course, the im-
portant question with officers is as to whether these
associations are likely to succeed, and to the discussion
of this question Captain Cochrane contributes some
valuable statistics. England has, according to a Cana-
dian paper, no less than 25,234 of these associations,
with a membership aggregating a quarter of the popu-
lation of the United Kingdom, or about eight millions.
Many persons are members of various societies, and
they are, we presume, counted over and over again in
making up these statistics. One organization, the
"Foresters" has, we learn, a recorded membership of
600,000, including 200 members of Parliament. In this
total are the members belonging to auxiliary associa-
tions in the British Provinces and the United States, and
in the various English settlements, all of whom report
to the English "High Court." The "Foresters" date
from 1745, so that Capt. Cochrane is within bounds
when he says that some of the English Mutual Aid
Associations have over 100,000 members, and have
been in existence for over one hundred years. As we
observe that the Captain does not allude to the "Fores-
ters" we make this addition to his statistics, referring
our readers to his letter for other data on this
subject. What has succeeded among wholly voluntary
organizations ought certainly to succeed in the Army
and Navy, which have the advantage of greater homo-
geneous and closer association in their daily vocations,
and in the composition of their membership. If
they do not, the difficulty will be in the method and
not in the principle which has been found of successful
application elsewhere. Hence the importance of the
discussion, to which we cheerfully surrender space, as
one which must interest every officer who has others
dependent upon him.

PROMOTIONS OF CAPTS. LAW AND HAXTUN.

ONE of the last official acts of Secretary Thompson was to send to the Senate the nomination of Capt. Richard L. Law to be a commodore in the Navy from the 11th of July, 1880, so as to take his original position on the list and next after Commodore Earl English, and the nomination of Capt. Milton Haxtun, to take rank as captain from the 12th of February, 1874, and next after Capt. T. S. Fillebrown, so as to place him in his original position on the list. These nominations were sent in so quietly that nothing was known of them even in the Navy Department, outside of the Secretary's office, until a week after the event, and the first information came from the Senators. We heard of it on Thursday evening just after the JOURNAL had gone to press. Evidently Mr. Thompson retained a lively recollection of the Jouett controversy, and sought to carry these nominations quietly through the Senate before the adjournment. The nomination of Capt. Law reduces two Commodores, Upshur and Roe, one file each, and throws thirty-four captains one step behind in their march toward promotion, viz., Franklin, Whiting, McCauley, de Krafft, Badger, Luce, Davis, Semmes, Truxtun, Young, Mayo, Jouett, Fillebrown, Russell, A. W. Johnson, Queen, Chandler, P. C. Johnson, Brees, Kimberly, Gherardi, Braine, Belknap, Harmony, Benham, Irwin, Greer, Weaver, McCann, Gillis, Fitzhugh, Brown, Walker, and Ramsay. Twenty-one of these captains—from Russell down—are still further reduced one file by the restoration of Capt. Haxtun to his original position. But the officers promoted are simply restored to the position they held, relatively, at the time they passed their examination upon graduation, and from which they have been deposed by "exigencies of the service" which, in the judgment of President Hayes, ought not to have been allowed to operate to their disadvantage. The officers overslaughed are not disposed to take the matter quietly, and the following petition has been prepared for presentation to the Senate:

To the Honorable Chairman and Naval Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives:

The line officers on the active list of the Navy, respectfully represent, as follows, to wit:

That during the late civil war, many officers of different grades, who had resigned, or otherwise retired from active service for several years were re-commissioned, or re-appointed to the active list of the Navy, to grades and positions they would have held if they had remained in service and performed its duties, taking rank and precedence over all others who were below them, and who had been performing faithful and continuous service. This was done on the plea, that the exigencies of the times required their services; but the plea did not vitiate or annul the fact that those officers who had performed continuous and faithful service were fully competent to perform the duties of the rank thus given to those restored; thus working manifest injury and injustice to those meritorious officers who had faithfully and well performed the labor of their times.

That the practice of "Restoring" officers (as it is called), to advanced rank and position, (not to that held by them when retired or dropped), has obtained with increasing frequency, steadily, since the war ended, and during times of peace. That at every session of Congress, pressure and personal influence have succeeded in placing numbers of officers on the active list, over and above good and faithful men, who have borne all kinds of duties incident to war and times of peace, and against whom the orders of discipline and trial, have not pronounced a word of complaint.

That this practice of "Restoring" dropped, or retired, or condemned officers, operates directly as a grievous injustice, setting back all those who are ranked by the restoration.

That there are now, at this writing, officers of the rank and grade of Captain, Commander, Lieutenant-Commander, Lieutenant, Master, Ensign, and Midshipman, who would and should occupy the positions of a higher grade respectively, had it not been for the practice of setting aside the decisions of Examining Boards, and Courts-martials, which are believed to have been just and right.

That while it is not asked, or desired, to shut off the grace of revision, and the favor of correcting a possibly wrong decision, it is believed and well known that the gentle discipline of our Navy, especially of late years, has so far relaxed the rigid processes of Courts and Boards, that a wrong decision from either of such quarters is of extremely rare occurrence.

That from time immemorial and in all countries, military merit can alone give title to military reward; and the objective of all military reward, and the hope of every person in military life is advancement and promotion. It was the trust in this principle that brought our little Navy so gallantly through the civil war in triumph at New Orleans, Mobile, Fort Fisher, and elsewhere. We respectfully repeat that there are officers serving in all the line grades, who would long since have been promoted and advanced, had it not been "for restorations," of a doubtful nature at least.

Therefore, the line officers now urge your Honorable Committee, and pray, that no more confirmations may be made, of advanced rank and position, on mere personal influence, where Courts, Boards, and Examinations, have decided the cases already.

The Committee should remember that every such "Restoration" is, in fact, an act setting back every worthy officer in the Navy, who may be below the favored person in rank and number on the active list.

COMMUTATION OF QUARTERS ON LEAVE.

THE Army is doubtless to be congratulated upon the opinions given in late years by the Attorney General, on questions relative to the construction placed on laws passed by Congress in a liberal spirit, at the close of, and soon after the war, but heretofore construed in a very illiberal spirit, by the different authorities before whom they were presented in the ordinary course of business.

Just as these "opinions" are in the main, they

occasionally fall short of the limit of liberality intended by the law makers, and discriminate unjustly between officers employed upon certain classes of duty. This is notably the case in the recent "opinion" given by the Attorney General on the question of the payment of commutation of quarters, to officers on leave of absence, by which, only officers who at the time of leave, were already in the receipt of commutation, can have such payments continued during the authorized period of leave; those officers who were not so situated are not entitled to the benefit of the allowance.

A reading of the law shows that every officer is entitled, as a part of his compensation for services rendered, to an allowance for quarters, or in lieu thereof to a money value of the allowance; he is also entitled, to a leave of absence for a certain period, during which, neither his pay nor allowances cease. Officers serving with troops not in the field, are frequently obliged to give up their quarters during a leave. It is true there is an order, or ruling, from the Secretary of War, to the effect that an officer on leave is entitled to retain his quarters during the authorized leave period, but at many (and we may safely say most) frontier posts, the enforcement of this ruling is practically impossible without imposing hardship on others who remain.

A four-company post has sufficient quarters to accommodate a field officer and twelve company officers; there are no quarters for the doctor or chaplain; hence two or more officers must occupy one set of quarters—in military parlance, "double." One of the captains at the post goes on a four-months leave; his quarters, hence, are unoccupied. It would be manifestly a hardship to require two officers, and possibly families, to live in the great discomfort of a double occupancy of the same house, while there was a vacant house on the post. The result is, the captain is obliged to vacate his quarters, but does not receive any equivalent therefor.

We might state the case in a more practical way by taking the example of two officers of the same rank, with a leave of absence for the same length of time and going to the same place. One is on duty in Washington, drawing commutation for quarters; the other is at Fort Missoula, in Montana, occupying quarters in kind. The former packs his trunk, pays his hotel or board bill, and in twelve hours thereafter is in New York, enjoying his leave with full pay and allowances, i. e. his commutation. The latter packs his trunk, also his furniture, bedding, etc.; gives up his quarters to be occupied by another officer, pays his commissary bill, and after twelve days travel (which, by the way, is taken out of his leave) is in New York, enjoying his leave with full pay and no allowances.

The question may be asked, Why does not the Quartermaster hire quarters if "sufficient quarters are not possessed by the United States?" The answer is in the question, "Where is he to find them for hire?" Frontier military posts are not situated in the vicinity of towns, and he can't hire if he would. If at all military posts there were "sufficient quarters" to allow officers going on leave to retain those occupied by them until returning from leave, there would be more justice in the decision now rendered of this question.

We trust, in the interest of justice and in behalf of officers serving at military posts and doing duty with troops, a more liberal construction may be given to the law, whereby they may derive the same benefits accorded to their more fortunate brethren who are now brought within its limits. It will be observed that the Attorney-General, in his opinion, has directed his attention to the case of officers in receipt of commutation for quarters, and his opinion only inferentially affects those who are not.

THE New York Times has a somewhat sensational article on the subject of the Surgeon General's dealings with the Providence hospital at Washington. The Sunday Civil Appropriation act contains the following clause: "For care, support, and medical treatment of 75 transient paupers, medical and surgical patients in the city of Washington, under a contract to be made with such institutions as the Surgeon General may select, \$15,000." Complaint is made that General Barnes paid this in a lump sum to the hospital on a contract to provide for a number of patients not to exceed seventy-five in all, instead of contracting to pay for the patients as they were sent. Complaint is also made of the method of admission, as leaving a "wide door open to imposition and fraud," and of the sectarian and exclusive character of the institution, which is under Catholic control. The Times article is based upon an appeal which concludes as follows: "Tenth—We respectfully submit that the sum annually paid to the Providence Hospital amounts to \$200 per annum for each of the 75 beds contracted to be kept in readiness, and that suppos-

ing all the beds to be constantly occupied, this gives nearly \$4 per week for each patient; this, to an institution built at Government expense, exempt from taxation, whose physicians and nurses serve without pay, most of the latter being convalescent patients on the Government rolls. We submit that this sum far exceeds the value of the services rendered, and would go far toward the support of an independent hospital. For less than this sum we believe the Government could rent and operate a building of the requisite capacity, suitably equipped, and affording all needed facilities." The appeal is signed by James Rea, A. M. Clapp, A. F. Mason, William Rutherford, C. Storrs, and William Sickels. This appeal having been sent to the President, Gen. Barnes makes reply in a letter addressed to him and dated Dec 29th. He states that a full record is kept of all orders of admission to the hospital, but that the Sister Superior is allowed to admit patients in urgent cases, and that a medical certificate is not required, the diagnosis of the case, after admission, being sufficient protection against imposture. Gen. Barnes speaks in high terms of the medical staff of the hospital, which he says "will compare favorably with smaller sectarian organizations." He has no control over it. There is he says, "no other hospital in this city suitable for transient pauper patients; no other proposition to contract for their medical treatment has to my knowledge been made to Congress or to myself, so that no option was left in this selection, and, although it does not appear in the 'appeal,' it is well known that this annual appropriation is requested and urged by the representation of this institution."

If New England, according to the usual geographical assignment, is to have a member of Gen. Garfield's future cabinet, we feel sure that in no way could a better choice be made, for the interests of the military service, than by the appointment of the Hon. Alexander H. Rice, of Massachusetts, as Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. Rice combines many qualifications for this office. First, he comes from a seaboard State. And, without casting reflections or making odious comparisons, we avow ourselves to be strongly in favor of the general principle that the head of the Navy should come from a salt-water region; just as we are for taking a Secretary of the Interior from the interior. Such, certainly, was the earlier practice: and it is time to get back to the good old ways in matters where politics should not rule.

In the next place, Mr. Rice is a man of business education and experience; and we think it has been demonstrated that a man of this sort can be more useful at the head of the Navy Department than a lawyer—even than a sea lawyer. Mr. Gustavus V. Fox, the well-known former Assistant Secretary, had been employed in the management of mills, and his business skill in the Navy Department during the war was invaluable.

In the third place, Mr. Rice has large political experience and knowledge of official business. During the past twenty-five years he has been Mayor of Boston, Governor of Massachusetts, and Congressman, and he has also been for many years a member of the Naval Committee of the House.

Finally, his personal qualifications are all that could be asked. He is a man of wealth, which is a consideration not to be overlooked in view of the comparatively small salary and expensive requirements of a cabinet position, and he is a man of unquestioned integrity, with a knowledge of, and respect for, naval customs and rights, and of personal courtesy.

G. O. No. 77, Hd. Qrs. of the Army, A. G. O., Dec. 1, 1880, has just been issued, giving a list of the promotions and appointments in the Army of the United States, made by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and by the President alone since the publication of G. O. No. 41, of May 24, 1880; and No. 54, of Jan. 29, 1880. It is a history in brief of the changes the Army has undergone during the past six months. As they have already been reported in the JOURNAL we do not repeat them here. There were two promotions in the Adjutant General's Department, six in the Medical Department, two in the Pay Department, and one in the Ordnance. In the Cavalry there were five, Artillery eight, and Infantry fourteen. Twenty-four officers entered the Army from civil life, including the Staff Corps, and fourteen Non-commissioned officers were commissioned. The casualties include four retirements, six resignations from the Army, fourteen deaths and three dismissals.

In the Department of the JOURNAL headed "State Troops" will be found an account of the unveiling of the Kearny statue in Newark on Tuesday last, giving

the interesting speeches of Cortlandt Parker and Gen. Sherman.

A MILITARY GEOGRAPHY.

Among the noticeable features of the present organization of the Adjutant-General's office, there is none which more perceptibly marks an era of advanced military thought than the project of preparing a Military Geography of the United States.

The idea of furnishing, by means of a perfect system of military geography, an absolute basis on which to found military operations, is but a few years old. The ancients, it is true, had their exploratores and speculatores, but they were at best but a corps of advanced scouts employed merely for purposes of security, and deriving their importance from services rendered while in hostile countries. The geographers, who were sent by the more ambitious of the Roman Emperors to explore unknown territory, had in view the discovery of new peoples to subdue, and were bent, principally, on determining whether the richness of the country would be likely to repay, in plunder, some future invasion. The strength of wing of the Roman eagles was never doubted, unforeseen defeat was never provided against, information was drawn from such of the conquered people as were sure to prove complaisant, traitor scouts were implicitly relied on; the intrepidity of the legions was expected to conquer all obstacles of time, place, circumstance and numbers, and hence those reverses which struck a chill to the heart of Rome, and which so often caused the wilds of Parthia to echo to her plaintive wailings for her lost legions.

So far, at least, as its essential features are concerned, the science of Military Geography underwent no particular improvement until the French Revolution. During the wars of the Napoleonic dynasty, the necessity of basing not a few military operations on information gained prior to the commencement of any hostile movement began to force itself on the military mind; and among the more noticeable instances we are told that the Duke of Wellington instituted an "intelligence department," the efficiency of which in a short time proved to him the value of such an establishment. It was not, however, until the Franco-Prussian war that this science became so apparently needful, and that its wonderful results so justified the estimate of its importance. It was the two elements of thorough organization and absolute geographical knowledge which combined to gain so unlooked for and rapid a conquest. The German engineers knew every square inch of ground between Paris and the Rhine, far better than did the people who sprang from its soil and whose ancestry had tilled it for generations. It is related that one of the German commanders while in the province of Ardennes had occasion to inquire of one of the peasants in his employ concerning a certain pass marked on his map, but which, it had been reported, could not be found. The peasant, of whose fidelity there was no question, asserted that he had been born in that locality, had lived there for thirty-five years, knew every nook and corner, and was absolutely certain that no such path existed. The event proved the great inferiority of even the best obtainable local information to military field notes; for a careful examination disclosed, back of a very deceptive undergrowth, a path answering entirely to the plat of the engineer.

This same project has been taken in hand by England, and has been worked to a great degree of perfection in her Bureau of Military Information which has been established on so broad a basis and carried so extensively into detail, that when Sir Garnet Wolseley was recalled from Cyprus to take command of the army operating against the Zulus, he arrived in London one morning, posted to the Department of War, asked for all the available information, and had embarked for South Africa the following day. Although unacquainted with the country, relying on troops untried in such a climate and pressed almost to confusion by the hurry of the War Ministers, yet, the information furnished him was so precise in its details, and so intelligible its minutiae, that he was enabled to commence operations with a knowledge which would have ordinarily required months of reconnoitering, and had the honor of shortly pushing these operations to a successful finish.

Seeking to supply a defect which was so lamentably apparent in some of the blunders of our late war, wishing to provide for future necessities, and recognizing that "there is a wisdom and a foresight to be drawn from the experience of the past which may serve as a guide to the present, and that it is, therefore, from the active past, and not from the imagined future, that the theorist in war must take his rules and examples," the Adjutant General has, as a corner-stone of a complete bureau of military information and as an aid to the

study of logistics, commenced a military geography of the United States.

In the prosecution of the proposed plan, it is intended to show by a series of maps, the political sub-division of each particular State; its post roads and turnpikes, its network of railroads and systems of canals, and its agricultural, mineral, and manufacturing resources. Having obtained such a ground-work, leading as it does to an indefinite degree of perfection, and having so arranged it that the minutiae of a ten acre lot, as well as the topography of a military division, will each be but an added degree of completeness, it is then purposed to attach memoranda of easy reference containing compilations of surveys, military field notes, reports, statistics, and whatever else in the judgment of those experienced it may be deemed material to know. This must, of course, be kept up day by day; every mile of railroad completed, every bridge constructed, and every by-road opened must be added.

When the material, connected with the United States, has been gotten well into shape, it is then intended to commence in like manner with adjacent foreign States; with the Canadas and Mexico, with Central and South America, and with Cuba and the westward Islands.

In preparing the memoranda to accompany these foreign maps, in addition to what has been above indicated, it will be necessary to refer to the nature of their governments, the character and temper of their peoples, their military strength, the relation of the municipal to the central government; and we here have to pause, for when one commences to enumerate what should be known to a commander about to invade a foreign State there is scarcely a limit to be found.

When the general plan of such a work is but hinted at, it is needless to speak of its importance, and as useless to add that, in common with all works of lasting value, it will consume much time in its preparation and demand a great deal of honest, careful labor. Owing to the rapid natural development and successive local changes in our country, changes which must necessarily be more frequent as the country continues to grow, the maps of a few years ago have become obsolete to-day, and this fact, added to that of the immense tide of emigration, which, brewing troubles in Europe, may in a few years pour in upon our shores, may render more apparent the necessity of keeping well up to date, all information it may be desired to use.

Should some future invasion disturb our quiet; should our British neighbors view with warlike jealousy the nearing tide of our population; should that ever fickle kingdom of Montezuma again force a war upon us; or should a civil strife (which may God avert), again threaten us with ruin, what would then be the measure of value of a military geography of our country? Having it, an officer, charged with the conduct of certain operations in the low country of South Carolina, or the high ranges of Washington Territory could as well perfect his plans at Washington as on the spot itself, so complete and reliable would be the information at his command. Was such a thing possible during the late war, or was the need of such assistance felt? Ask those who, during those troublesome times, sought information at Washington.

Unprepared for so gigantic a business, the Department of War was barely able to keep its head above the surging tide of business; the information that had been gathered was stored away in scattered bureaux; the data was often times either unreliable to begin with, or had become useless with age; and it is to this fact that are due many of those blunders which occasioned so much immediate harm and have since engendered so much bitterness of feeling. Think for a moment of the vast territory covered by the war and the necessarily limited knowledge of the commanders, no matter how talented; and consider of what incalculable value would have been a military geography embodying the research and labor of years, and crystallizing the knowledge and experience of numbers of talented men.

Suppose that the project of an interoceanic canal should be hurried to a speedy completion, and that the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine in connection therewith should result in hostility, what available knowledge have we of that country possessed by those into whose hands our fortunes would be trusted, and what is the extent of the information which the Department of War could furnish on so vital a point? We should be forced to rely on information crudely gathered by foreigners, and take our chances in a market where information would be for sale to the highest bidder. Our Navy could carry us safely over the dangerous shoals which beset the mouths of those Southern rivers, but could our military leaders conduct us safely through the tangle woods of an unknown country, perhaps already occupied by a formidable army of the best troops of Europe?

We trust that the national valor which has grown brighter by every test, would not tarnish even in such a flame, and that the indomitable energy which has for a hundred years been successfully battling with nature, would in the end subdue man; but why set it to such a task? Why pit it against such fearful odds? Why seem to court the disfavor of Providence by turning a deaf ear to the admonitions of prudence and experience, and by neglecting to gather and arrange in time the material which now comes so readily to hand, and which in the period of our sorest need might serve us in such good stead?

It was, perhaps, reflections such as these that have induced the Adjutant-General to commence so needful and important a work as a military geography of the United States.

THE *Alta California* of Dec. 22 makes this noteworthy point: "By the fire at the Benicia arsenal, last month, among the property destroyed were the tools of the citizen workmen employed in the establishment, and there is now before Congress a bill for the relief of the arsenal—to repair the damage caused and to replace the tools destroyed. The War Department has recommended the measure, and justice requires that it should be passed. The workmen, who are at present among the sufferers by the fire, are damaged not only by the loss of the value of the tools, but, if they are without the capital to replace them, are compelled to accept employment as unskilled workmen at a lower grade of compensation. With their implements they are of use to the Government as skilled mechanics. The bill is just, and should be immediately passed, so that the funds can be made available to reimburse the workmen for their losses, and put the Benicia arsenal in order to supply the Division of the Pacific with the ordnance that would otherwise have to be brought from Rock Island or Springfield."

HENRY YOUNG BIND, Compiler of the Analytical Index to the documents of the Halifax Commission, in a letter to the new premier of the Dominion, Sir John Macdonald, lets a remarkable ray of light into the pending discussion of the Fishery case. He charges that there was gross corruption "in the forgery and falsification of fishery statistics; in the presentation of these forged statistics to a judicial tribunal upon oath; in reproducing these forged statistics once again in 1880 under your own eye and for a special purpose? These are facts which shake the honor and the credit of the country until atoned for; facts which cannot be refuted, which are vastly injurious to the maritime Powers, and which, if passed over, mock at all honor in the government and all faith in law." He challenges investigation, and declares that "I shall come early in January to Ottawa, and invite manly critics to measure your case of blackmail with the rivers of black dishonor and crime which my papers and printed documents reveal." Probably the result will be to furnish evidence supporting the complaints made by the State Department against the injustice of the Halifax award.

We hope, for the sake of the officers interested, that there is truth in the report that the President will soon send in a list of nominations for brevet commissions for Indian service. There can be no question that the officers who have distinguished themselves in the field against the Indians are justly entitled to some recognition of their services. Our information is, however, that the question of brevets for Indian service has not yet been officially considered by the President. It is thought that General Sherman does not favor the system of brevets, but prefers a medal or decoration for distinguished service.

A WASHINGTON despatch, of Dec. 29, says: "Under the law affecting such cases the appointment of Secretary Ramsey as Acting Secretary of the Navy will expire on Dec. 30, twenty days from its date. The President has decided to renew the appointment from time to time until the 4th of March, or the advent of the new administration." There had been a previous rumor connecting Gen. Wickham, of Virginia, with the naval portfolio.

It is expected that the Northern railroad will be running from Glendive, where it strikes the Yellowstone (to which point the track is nearly laid), up the Yellowstone to Miles City next July, a distance of 769 miles. Passengers will be carried to the Yellowstone Park in July of the coming year.

QUEBEC seems to be in a state of extraordinary excitement on account of the Irish Land League, and at the Citadel double sentries are the order of the day, and ball cartridges are supplied in abundance to all the guard.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL does not hold him self responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

WILL THE FIRST CAVALRY EVER HAVE A CHANGE OF STATION?

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: Now that the subject of a change of regiments is considered, I desire to state that the 1st Cavalry has been stationed on the Pacific Coast for a period of nearly 25 years, except when on duty in the east during the Civil War. In recent numbers of your JOURNAL, a voice is crying from the 5th Artillery to the effect that this regiment has been 5 years in the south, and remarks that in justice they should have a change. Very well; then we of the 1st horse are surely entitled to a change, inasmuch as every Cavalry regiment has had that benefit since we have, in some instances twice or three times.

JUSTICE.

ARMY TALK IN WASHINGTON.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Times has been misleading the public by a sensational article under the above heading. It may be worth while to expose some of his blunders.

He gives two tables purporting to state the relative numbers of graduates and non graduates now on the active list. Possibly he has used an Army Register a year old, an unfair standard to begin with. His table sets down the Adjutant-General as a graduate, and one of the colonels as a non-graduate. He should have known that Gen. Townsend was retired some time ago, and that his successor is not a West Pointer. He sets down one of the Medical Corps as a graduate, which is news indeed. He gives no 1st lieutenants to the Ordnance Corps, and credits the whole corps to West Point, whereas it has five non-graduates.

He gives a table which he says shows who are of the "legal age and term of service for retirement," and the number of over 30 years' service. This table shows nothing of the sort. He gives 67 as the number over 30 years' service. It should be 105. He says there are 29 officers over the retiring age. Twenty would be nearer correct. He thinks the President ought to retire these 29, but he does not explain how that can be done, when there are only ten vacancies in the retired list. As the present Inspector-General will, it is understood, be retired next week, there are but two "old gentlemen" at the head of Bureaux; but the correspondent evidently does not know this.

The present system, or rather non-system of retirement, is undoubtedly scandalous, and nothing but a compulsory law (at 65 if that would be more satisfactory) will set matters right. Articles giving statistics are misleading and useless if the statistics are incorrect. The Times correspondent clearly don't know what he is talking about, of his own knowledge, and in the cramming operation which he has undergone, he has got things decidedly mixed.

Query—apropos of General Sherman's talk with the Herald man:

Can an officer of less than 30 years continuous service be retired at his own request? S.

CONGRESS AND THE ORDNANCE QUESTION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: Among the plans for extracting Government chestnuts in which the present Congressional committees on appropriations are expected to play cat's-paws, there may be noticed three which are more or less likely to arrest the attention of those who take an interest in ordnance questions.

First, there is a gentleman who wants remuneration for having invented a canister shot. Now, if the Government desires to use this canister it is only right of course that it should be paid for; but the best way to remunerate an inventor is to use his invention and pay for it as used, and most inventors would be abundantly satisfied to supply their articles on such terms. The use of canister is much more limited than formerly; it serves no purpose for artillery practice in time of peace, and in war a very little of it goes a great ways.

The next case is that of a man who asks the modest sum of \$150,000, for having already put the Government to an expense of several thousands of dollars and foolishly spent a little additional money of his own. But even if this gentleman had spent an amount fully equal to that asked in remuneration for his voluntary sacrifices, it would be interesting to know on what grounds he bases his claims, and what kind of an argument he can present for the purchase by the Government of a worthless patent, a gun which is a monstrosity (and once paid for), and something less than a score of projectiles of no earth hly value except for the scrap heap.

The next case is that of Mr. Norman Wiard, who revives his old scheme of rifling the unreduced calibres of our smooth-bore guns, and firing from them projectiles of his invention, for which plan the Government is asked to pay a very extravagant price. This request of Mr. Wiard is for many reasons an unreasonable one. Some of these reasons are the following:

1. Mr. Wiard has already expended something over \$150,000 of public money on this same scheme; he has had exclusive control of his experiments and expenditures, and the result has been not only a failure, but a very costly one.

2. Something over a dozen guns of various calibres were procured, some of them purchased and others borrowed from the Government, and most of them rifled on the "Wiard plan." A few rounds were fired from each

of these guns, and the result of this firing was an unequivocal condemnation of the whole system.

3. A slightly more damaging effect was produced by his projectile over the spherical one on some iron targets of wretched construction, and without backing, owing to the accidental striking of his projectile point foremost. But a large percentage of his guns burst notwithstanding the very limited number of rounds fired.

4. The firing with the rifled guns was extremely inaccurate, the Wiard projectiles tumbling through the air in the most erratic fashion.

5. Mr. Wiard's past failures not only afford all necessary proof of the worthlessness of his system, but his administration of two previous trusts gives every assurance that any future trust would be not more wisely or economically expended. Mr. Wiard claims to have spent on his "Nut Island experiments" \$269,141, of which \$152,000 was Government money. How he could have legitimately expended such a sum on these experiments will, perhaps, always remain a mystery. The most extravagant estimate of the cost of these experiments should not exceed fifty thousand dollars.

6. If Congress sees fit to order all the smooth-bore guns to be spoiled by rifling them with two or more grooves, there is no necessity for paying Mr. Wiard five hundred dollars a gun for the job. He would only go to one of the gun foundries, award the contract at a fair price and pocket one thousand per cent. profit on the transaction.

7. If Congress should deem it proper to provide new cast-iron guns to be spoiled by this rifling, they can be procured directly from the foundries, with which the Government has honorable dealings, with a very material saving in the cost.

8. And, finally, if it is decided to serve all these guns with Mr. Wiard's patent shot, which have proved such reliable gun-busters, surely the best plan would be to pay the inventor a proper royalty as the shot are manufactured.

It may be questionable wisdom to tinker with our old smooth-bore guns as the Army and Navy are doing; but at least the power of the gun is thereby increased, and the strength and endurance of the several systems satisfactorily established; but the re-entrance of Mr. Wiard upon the scene, praising the Rodman and Dahlgren guns, which, for years, he labored to teach Congress were rotten and worthless, introduces the "funny business" of the drama and changes the aspect of affairs. Cast iron guns, especially American guns, can stand a great deal, but they cannot withstand Mr. Wiard's rifling and projectiles.

LANTARD.

BY WAY OF EXPLANATION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: I notice in my letter relating to the Navy Mutual Aid, which was published in the JOURNAL of the 25th instant, a remark which, unqualified, might mislead.

Speaking of the mutual benefit or co-operative plan of insuring lives, I said that it was "a comparatively new one." This was intended to apply to the United States, where the first of which I can find reliable record was organized in March, 1867, by the Masonic fraternity of Brooklyn, and was called the Masonic Mutual Relief Association. The next was organized during the following month by the Odd Fellows of the same city, and both are still in existence. It is safe, therefore, to say that we are indebted to these two grand and worthy orders for the first successful employment of the assessment plan of life insurance in this country. Since then, however, it has been developed and perfected until the present system bears about the same relation to the original that a Cunard steamer does to Noah's ark.

In Europe, and especially in Great Britain, Mutual Benefit Societies are very numerous. I have an extract from a Canadian paper which states that "In England there are no less than 25,234 of them, with a membership of about eight millions. Five of these societies have over 100,000 members each, and sixty have been in existence for over one hundred years," an announcement which will tend to strengthen faith in their permanency where properly managed. In the United States there are only sixteen societies over twelve years old—but of these two have already about 100,000 members each. They are the Ancient Order of United Workmen, founded at Meadville, Pa., October, 1868, and the Knights of Honor, founded in Louisville, Ky., in June, 1873. Each pays a death benefit of \$2,000, and the latter is said to be growing at the enormous rate of 1,000 members a month. The Knights of Pythias, an Order claiming 175,000 members, was started in Washington in February, 1864, for beneficial purposes. A few years ago, it established what is known as the Endowment Rank K. of P., an insurance branch, with two classes of members at first, and now three, aggregating 25,000 and rapidly increasing.

The Royal Arcanum, founded in June, 1877, has over 25,000 names on its rolls, and the American Legion of Honor, next in point of years and strength, has about 12,000. Both originated in Boston, and are so constituted and operated as to command the confidence and admiration of military and naval men, many of whom belong to them. The former insures men only and pays \$3,000; the latter insures both sexes, a disadvantage, in my judgment, and pays from \$500 to \$5,000, according to which of its five degrees the member takes. I have a detailed list of 136 other societies of this kind, and no doubt there are many more in the country, but those named are most important and will suffice to show what was meant by the remark "comparatively new."

Letters received from officers in both branches of the service exhibit a great deal of interest in these societies, and a desire to know more of them. Yesterday, brought a letter from an officer of the 12th Infantry stationed at Whipple Barracks, Prescott, Arizona, referring to a paragraph he had seen in the JOURNAL of Dec. 4th, and asking, on behalf of himself and friends, for some "information concerning the institutions that appear to be organizing in the East to obviate the great expense of the life insurance companies."

I can see no reason, at present, why there should not be a council of the Royal Arcanum, or American Legion of Honor, or other benefit society, at Prescott, or at West Point, Annapolis, Fortress Monroe, Newport, the Presidio of San Francisco, and, in fact, at all of the army department and naval headquarters where enough officers and attaches are gathered to maintain one. Two meetings a month are all that are required, six constitute a quorum, and any kind of a room will do. The secret part of the programme is not very serious.

Very respectfully,
HENRY C. COCHRANE, Captain, U. S. M. C.
NAVY YARD, NORFOLK, VA., Dec. 27, 1880.

(For the Army and Navy Journal.)

THE NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS IN THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

"One Infantry Corps and a part of the great Sixth Corps had been repulsed." Battle of Winchester September 19th. "The 19th Corps of Infantry was the first stampeded, and the 8th Corps followed." Battle of Cedar Creek.—Extracts from Memorial to Gen. Torbert in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of November 13th.

In describing the battle of Winchester one newspaper correspondent of the day stated that the 19th Corps were two hours behind time in crossing the Opequan Creek, and that they were repulsed and sent to the rear, and their position in the line was covered by the 8th Corps, &c. These falsehoods were promptly and indignantly denied by Gen. Emory, and also by Gen. Sheridan in a special despatch from Harrisonburg to Lieutenant-General Grant, stating that he had arrested the correspondent on a previous occasion for sending false reports.

The 19th Army Corps were new to this theatre of events, having but recently arrived from a two years' service in Louisiana, comprising the siege and capture of Port Hudson, the battles of "Camp Bisland," "Irish Bend," "La Fourche Crossing," and the "Red River Expedition," where their steady courage held the enemy in check and saved the whole army from disaster. It contained regiments that had served in all of Grant's battles around Vicksburg, and many others whose three years' service had nearly expired. They were not unused to the smell of powder, if they were unknown to the Army of the Potomac.

As it is impossible for a simple company officer to witness the movements and behavior of the different corps of an army in a line of battle five miles long, I will briefly detail what occurred in the regiment and brigade to which I had the honor of being attached: On the eve of the 19th of September we were stripped for the fight, all baggage being ordered to the rear at Harper's Ferry, and long before morning moved out across the fields in the darkness toward Opequan Creek. Early in the morning we moved up into position, filing through a heavy belt of timber, and formed line of battle in the edge of the woods. The 2d Brigade, 2d Division, advanced to the charge in splendid style, but pushing forward with zeal got too close to the enemy, and could not withstand the withering fire of the "Stonewall brigade," which was in our immediate front. Our men broke and fell back in considerable disorder to the shelter of the woods from which they had advanced. Here the broken regiments were quickly reformed, and opened fire, checking the advance of the enemy. It was at this critical moment, when by the repulse of so large a portion of the 19th Corps, the right centre of the line of battle was weakened, and perhaps the fate of the day imperilled, that Colonel Nicholas W. Day, commanding the 131st N. Y. Vols., (a New York City regiment) seizing the colors, rushed to the front, bravely supported by the color sergeant and color guard, and rallied the regiment out to nearly the line from which they had just retreated.

This example was quickly followed by other regiments. Dan Macaulay, the young Colonel of the 11th Indiana, Zouaves (General Lew Wallace's old regiment), lead his regiment on horseback, the 22d Iowa, 159th N. Y., 3d Massachusetts Cavalry, (acting as Infantry) followed in rapid succession, and the break in the line of battle was quickly filled up. After expending all our ammunition we were relieved by other regiments, and retired from the field. While resting in the woods our brigade commander, General Edward L. Molineaux, rode along the little wood path in our front accompanied by General Emory, who, after warmly thanking Colonel Day, raised his hat to the little band before him, and said: "Men, you have saved the day, I wish every man present to consider himself my personal friend!"

The Fisher's Hill fight was more like a foot race than a battle. It was nearly nightfall when our men on the skirmish line rose up and shouted "Here comes Sheridan!" It was the little hero mounted on his big black horse. Coming from the right, where he had inaugurated a flank movement, and not waiting for staff officers to carry his orders from one general to another, thus wasting precious time, he dashed down in front of the whole line, taking the big rocks, and bushes and gullies in flying leaps. When he heard the ringing cheer of the men for "Sheridan," he suddenly pulled up his black horse, jerked off his hat, and shouted, "Don't you cheer me, d—n you, we've got 'em! d—n 'em, we've got their guns! we've got their works! Get up and go for 'em!" That was not a very formal way for a Major-General to give an order, but it certainly had the merit of being effective, for instantly a race was begun by regiments to see who should get to the enemy's works first; but when we got there Mr. Johnny had departed. The pursuit was kept up all night, through woods and fields, through villages and over garden fences. The colors of the 131st New York marched through the little village of Woodstock at 2 o'clock in the morning, the bright moon looking down peacefully on the warlike spectacle. The further pursuit on the part of the infantry at least was not particularly exciting, and after following the enemy nearly to Staunton, the Army withdrew, the 2d Division, 19th Corps, being

the rear guard of the infantry column, while the cavalry were destroying the barns and granaries.

The Army now retired behind Cedar Creek, and were posted in an entrenched camp on a series of rolling hills; the 8th Corps on the left; the 19th in the centre; the 6th on the right; the line forming something like an arc of a circle, so that a successful attack on either flank would enable the enemy not only to outflank us, but to get in our rear.

On the morning of the 19th of October we were turned out early and were already in line in full marching order when the first sound of firing was heard from the left. It was only a little picket firing it was thought, until the first grey streaks of light appeared, and the sound of sharp musketry increased, and the regiment was ordered to the breastworks. Shelter tents were pulled down in a moment, and the old black horse was loaded with officers' tents and blankets, and hurried to the rear by the writer's faithful old servant, who paid no attention to the buzzing of the bullets, which now began to be unpleasantly frequent at our backs. Gen. Early had struck the 8th Corps on the extreme left, had routed them out of their beds before daylight, and his troops were now pouring over the breastworks of the 1st Division. Our regiment filed out of the works in perfect order, not a man missing, and marched rapidly to the rear for several miles, until reaching a favorable position to make a stand. We were halted on the brow of a hill and waited for the attack. The 6th Corps had now moved from the right, and taken the place of the 8th on the left, covering the Middletown road, and presented a firm front to the advancing enemy. We were compelled to retreat for several hours under a heavy fire of infantry and artillery from one position to another, always marching in line of battle faced to the rear, until we gained the shelter of a fence or rising ground, where a front was again presented to the Johnnies. It is very easy to join in the rush of victory, and it is no credit to be brave with the enemy's back turned in flight; but it is a great test of discipline and soldierly bearing to march steadily to the rear with an occasional shell exploding in front of the line and those little unseen messengers of death penetrating the ranks at one's back. There had been no stampeding thus far, and the little regiment stuck together as if bound with bands of steel until at last the shelter of a heavy piece of woods was reached. Here we lay for some time exposed to an artillery fire, until the appearance of "Little Phil" on his foam-flecked steed turned the tide of affairs, and the subsequent charge of infantry and cavalry are matters of history. Just about dark we re-entered our old camps, and that night slept on the same ground from which we had been driven out at daylight.

G. E. A.,
late Captain 131st regiment, N. Y. Vols.

MEDALS OF HONOR.

LIEUT. T. B. M. MASON, U. S. Navy, in his interesting argument in the *United Service* in favor of a Medal of Honor for our naval officers, presents a list of heroic actions during our late war, which would have entitled the participants to receive such a medal. From these we select the following, giving with them Lieut. Mason's concluding statement as to his plan for distributing the medals proposed:

Lieutenant Commanding Rhind and Lieutenant Prentiss having received information that the rebels were building a battery at Bear's Bluff, North Edisto Inlet, went up to the place in the dingy with three men during the night. They landed and crawled up to the battery. Finding the picket of two men asleep, they carried off a musket from beside them; returning to the boat, they brought up two of the men and secured the guard, carrying them off. A lieutenant's guard was in the battery.

Asst. Surg. Rhodes and Paymaster Kitchen, having been on shore foraging with a boat's crew from the *Poahontas* were returning to the ship when they were fired on by a large party of rebels, who demanded their surrender. Two men were killed and six severely wounded at this first discharge. They refused to surrender, and, although their enemies were heavily reinforced, pulled the boat, with the assistance of a landsman named Harrington, to the ship.

Lieut. Jonett pulled into the harbor of Galveston past an armed schooner guarding the channel, and the Bolivar and Point forts, boarded, captured, and burned the armed schooner *Royal Yacht*.

First Asst. Engineer Hobby, when a 100-pound Brooks shot pierced the boiler of the *Sassacus* whilst she was ramming, and pushing the *Albatross*, remained at his post although fearfully scalded, all those about him being killed or driven away by the escaping steam. He is reported by his commanding officer as having saved the ship.

Lieut. Cushing, with Asst. Paymaster Swan, Asst. Master's Mates Woodman, Howorth, and Gay, Acting Third Asst. Engineers Stotesbury and Steever, and seven men, attacked the ram *Albatross*, and, although that vessel was surrounded with obstructions and was valiantly defended, placed a torpedo under her overhang, the explosion of which caused her to sink.

Commander Rhind, Lieut. Preston, Second Asst. Engineer Mullan, Acting Master's Mate Boyden, and seven men took the powder-ship *Louisiana* to within two hundred yards of Fort Fisher, and after coolly making their preparations exploded her. Admiral Porter says, in his report, that they were engaged in the most perilous adventure that was, perhaps, ever undertaken.

Lieut.-Commander K. R. Brees, who commanded the assault on Fort Fisher, having led the advance to the line of palisades and finding that the rear was retreating, returned to it, attempted to rally it, and, finding it impossible, returned alone to the advanced position under a hail of bullets directed at him alone; finding that it was no longer of any use to remain there, he coolly followed the retreating mass.

Ensign Davis, having gotten inside of the stockade at the assault of Fort Fisher, the most advanced position reached by our forces, exposed himself to the fire of the enemy at this close range, whilst with his revolver he picked off a rebel officer who was directing the fire of his men on our wounded.

The gallant acts of Admiral Farragut in having himself scoured in the rigging and pushing ahead over the supposed torpedoes at Mobile; of Admiral Porter, at Port Hudson and a dozen other times; of Rear-Admiral Bailey, rising from a

bed of sickness and leading the attack at New Orleans in the little *Cayuga*; of Rear-Admiral Worden and Commander Green, in the little untried *Monitor*; of Rear-Admiral Rodgers, in the *Galena* and in insisting upon keeping at sea in the *Weehawkes*; of all the monitor commanders at Charleston and Mobile, and dozens more on the Mississippi; of Bache, in the *Lezington*, at Vicksburg especially, where he drew the enemy's fire; and of many others, known generally only to the eye-witnesses of their deeds.

There is one act of which, although we cannot speak from official records, we can speak from hearsay. Lieut. Edward Terry, when in command of a shore battery at Mobile, picked up a live shell and threw it where its explosion became harmless.

All these things certainly merited greater reward than they received, and go far, we are afraid, to prove the old saying, that "Republics are ungrateful."

In regard to the awarding of medals we have often heard it said that had we them they would become so common, as brevets did in our sister service, that they would not be highly prized; also, that favoritism or influence might bring them to the unworthy. It has always seemed to us, however, that if, excepting in cases of extraordinary gallantry, where the person performing the act was at the point of death, it would be safe to have a charge of gallantry preferred by the superior in command, or any other person, and the case tried by a regularly constituted and sworn Court-martial. This would make the matter thoroughly republican in form and insure as much justice in reward as is secured in condemnation.

It might also be found necessary to establish different grades of reward. A good plan might be to have a grand medal of honor and first and second class medals of honor; the first to be given to commanders in great actions, or to commanding officers who had already won one of the lower classes. The first class medal of honor to be given for acts of heroism before the enemy, the second to be given for other acts. A second or more acts to be marked by clasps on the ribbon.

It would require but a slight amendment to the act of 1854 to include naval officers; in fact, no amendment at all may be necessary: the term "seaman" is evidently used in a broad sense, and might be stretched in the direction of the officer as it is in that of the landsman.

In this paper it has been the object of the writer to state the case from a naval point of view only; our brothers in the Army have an equal claim, which will be stated in another paper from an officer of that service.

THE ARMY AND NAVY IN CONGRESS.

We went to press too early last week to give a report in detail of the last day's session of Congress previous to the holidays, which was Wednesday, Dec. 22. The Senate on that day, on motion of Senator Logan, took up and passed the following bill:

S. 965. A bill to authorize the appointment of D. T. Kirby to the rank of captain. *Be it enacted, etc.* That the provisions of law regulating appointments in the Army by promotion in the line are hereby suspended for the purposes of this act, and only so far as they affect D. T. Kirby; and the President can, if he so desire, in the exercise of his own discretion and judgment, nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint said D. T. Kirby, late a captain, to the same regiment, with the rank of captain, in any vacancy occurring in the grade of captain in said regiment: *Provided, however,* That no pay, compensation, or allowance whatever shall ever be given to said Kirby for the time between the dismissal of the said Kirby and the date of appointment hereunder. *And provided further,* That the acceptance of any benefit under this act, by the said Kirby shall be taken and construed to be by his election a bar to any claim for pay or allowance from the date of his discharge to his acceptance of a commission, if one be granted him under the provisions of this act.

In the House the Speaker presented a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting estimates for a building at Vancouver Barracks, Washington Territory; referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

These estimates are recommended by Secretary Ramsey as the result of personal observation during a recent visit to the post. The amount asked for is \$61,025, viz: \$20,000 for office building for headquarters of the Department of Columbia; \$41,025 for six new sets of company quarters, one new commanding officers' quarters, one new barracks, and alterations and repairs to certain other buildings.

The Speaker also laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a petition relative to reinstatement of Army officers; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

This petition is dated Headquarters 13th Infantry, Fort Stanton, N. M., Nov. 29, 1880, and is addressed to the chairman of the House Military Committee. It is as follows:

In view of the many applications for reinstatement in the Army, made to your honorable committee by officers who have from various causes left the military service of the United States, and in view of the fact that such applications are often accompanied by mere *ex-parte* statements which show only the favorable side of the career of the applicant, while carefully ignoring his deficiencies and demerits; we, the undersigned officers of the 13th Infantry, do respectfully petition your honorable committee that whenever such application may be made, the commanding officer of the regiment or corps to which the applicant may have belonged at the time of his leaving the service, may be notified of the introduction of such application, and that such commanding officer, upon being thus notified, shall be required to ascertain from the officers of such regiment or corps, whether there exist just and proper reasons why such application should not be favorably considered; such reasons to be set forth in the form of affidavits, and those affidavits to be forwarded to the Honorable Chairman of the Military Committee of the House of Representatives of the United States. We respectfully submit our opinion that such a proceeding would often have the effect of preventing the reinstatement of disreputable men whose presence in the Army would be a serious injury to the service.

We furthermore do respectfully petition your honorable committee that whenever an officer shall be reinstated in the Army, he shall be assigned to the first vacancy in his grade occurring in the regiment or corps to which he belonged at the time of his leaving the service. When an officer leaves a regiment, his juniors in that regiment gain promotion or advancement thereby, and in case he should be reinstated in the same regiment, it would at worst only have the effect of depriving those juniors of the advancement they had gained by the resignation, discharge or dismissal of the reinstated officer; but in case such reinstated officer should be assigned to any other regiment or corps, the juniors in such regiment or corps would find the promotion for which they had long waited and faithfully served barred by the entrance of an officer who had never belonged to their organization and upon whom the juniors in some other organization had gained promotion. Signed by the Colonel, Major, and nineteen other officers of the 13th Infantry.

Petitions of a similar tenor have been forwarded from the 3d Cavalry, 5th Artillery, 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th, 10th, and 25th Infantry, and perhaps others, some of which have not as yet been submitted.

One of the petitions bears the following endorsement:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, NOV. 11, 1880.
"Respectfully submitted to the Honorable Secretary of War, recommending that he send this paper to the Committees on Military Affairs as a fair expression of opinion on the subject-matter by Army officers of every grade. Some of the worst subjects have been restored to the Army, remaining a dead-weight on it, and still others are besieging Congress, well knowing they have been tried by their comrades and found wanting. Every lawyer knows that no case should be decided on an *ex-parte* statement of the party accused. He is often cunning and smart, and if not faced by an opponent can make himself out a saint and a martyr. No Army officer is ever dismissed until he has had a fair trial by his peers. A judgment approved by the President should never be reversed."

W. T. SHERMAN, GENERAL.

Following is the text of the bill introduced by Mr. Coffroth, with reference to the Academies:

H. R. 6591. To regulate the appointment of cadets to the Naval and Military Academies. *Be it enacted, etc.* That from and after the passage of this act it shall be unlawful to appoint a cadet to either the Naval or Military Academy of the United States who is the son of a Senator, Member of Congress, or any of the judges learned in law of the courts of the United States or of any State or Territory.

SEC. 2. That each cadet shall, previous to his admission to the Naval or Military Academy, take and subscribe an oath on affirmation in the following form: "I, A. B., do solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States and bear true allegiance to the National Government; that I will maintain and defend the sovereignty of the United States paramount to any and all allegiance, sovereignty, or fealty I may owe to any State, county, or country whatsoever; and that I will at all times obey the legal orders of my superior officers and the rules and articles governing the Army or Navy of the United States; and I do further swear that it is my intention to remain in the service of the United States, and that I do not enter the Academy for the purpose of obtaining an education in order to prepare me for a profession, or for business engagements in civil life; and any cadet or candidate for admission who shall refuse to take this oath shall be dismissed from the Service."

SEC. 3. That each cadet shall sign articles with his parent or guardian stipulating that the cadet will remain in the Military or Naval service of the United States so long as his services are required, and that he shall only be discharged for cause.

The Senate meets again on Wednesday, January 6th, and on the Saturday, the 8th, the bill for pensioning the soldiers of the War with Mexico comes up as a Special Order.

OLD TIMES AND NEW.

GEN. SHERMAN was tendered a reception and lunch by the Merchants' Association of Boston on Monday, and in responding to the toast in his honor, said:

"I came to Boston first before many of you merchants were born, I think, because you all look to me very young, [laughter.] at the time the Mexican war first commenced. It is strange that our memories delight in going back to early periods rather than dwelling upon the near past, and I think more of the first visit I made to Boston than any subsequent one. It was in the year 1846. War had been declared against Mexico, and one or two battles had been fought, and the younger officers, of whom I could claim then to be one, were almost crazy to go down and share in the glory. But it was my lot to be ordered to a ship in New York Harbor, fitting out for California. We did not know where California was. I bought maps, books and papers, and I have to this day a map of California, Alta California, with a great river inland called the Sacramento. Salt Lake was the head of that river [laughter.] That was the knowledge of California we had in 1846. Not finding information to our satisfaction, two of us came to Boston, because Boston and California on the Pacific coast were then synonymous. They didn't know anything about California in New York in those days, but there were two or three ships trading from Boston to the west coast. I think the merchants were Russell, Sturges and Co.; I am not certain, but most surely a man by the name of Dana, I think William Dana, was it not? He died within the last few years—[voices—'Samuel T.']; he published a little work entitled 'Two Years Before the Mast,' [Voices—'R. H.']; I never met the gentleman to know him, but I will declare here publicly that of all the books published up to that date his was the best. [Applause.] We sailed from New York, and after buffetting with the waves for six months and a half reached Monterey, an unknown land. There was no San Francisco in those days. Where it now stands was a small village, and Dana describes admirably the condition of the land as it was at that time. But think of what has occurred since 1846. California then was six and a half months from New York by land or by sea. Gold had not been discovered there; wheat could not be raised there, it was supposed; there was nothing but 'California bank bills,' in the shape of hides, and you Boston merchants had the control of the whole of that trade, and I suppose it did not exceed \$60,000 or \$70,000 a year. I was in California a few days ago, and they talk of a thousand ships of a thousand tons each as being necessary to carry off the wheat of that country. The gold crop has fallen away to about \$30,000,000, and the silver to about the same—\$27,000,000 or \$30,000,000; and the products of California, I believe, now are second or third of the great States of this Nation for shipments abroad—and all the creation of our day. There are merchants, I suppose, as good as you are; ships as fine as any that sail out of your harbor; manufacturing establishments where thirty years ago you could not get your horse shod; hotels which surpass in magnificence those of Paris or New York or Boston—all the creation of our day and the brain of mercantile men. You men of Boston have had your share in it, and in doing so you have accomplished more in your lives than probably any merchants of old Phoenicia or Greece or Venice, or any land on earth. I have no doubt, you gentlemen, you or your fathers immediately before you, have done more for the civilization of mankind than all the merchants who ever lived in ancient or modern times prior to the existence of Boston. [Applause.]

"I have recently been struck with another piece of enterprise of Boston men. Coming from California recently, way down through New Mexico, over a territory which used to be called 'the journey of death,' ninety miles without water, over which deserted wagons and dead mules were scattered by the thousands thirty or forty years ago, I there found Boston men building a railroad toward the City of Mexico. [Applause.] We had as good a train on that road, as handsome and well equipped sleeping-cars and dining-cars, with as good a table spread as you gentlemen have spread here to-day and called it 'lunch'; [laughter.] if this is lunch I should like to see your dinner; [laughter and applause.] but I assure you that on that plain we found beautifully equipped cars, which brought us into Missouri, into Illinois, and on to the East. Well, Aladdin's dream could not equal it to those who had once crossed that country with an ox train or mule teams. That was an illustration of the enterprise of the merchants of Boston. I say that every man who has crossed those plains lately cannot but take off his hat and be thankful to the merchants of Boston for thus lightening the burdens of life and letting refinement and elegance and luxury penetrate the land of darkness. Nor is that all. The road is going right to the City of Mexico, bringing the land of Cortez into rapid union with our own people. Now, I am one of those people who do not want to

annex any more of Mexico. Let them build up a civilization and a country of their own. Let us give them help if they need it, to build up such a country, a separate and distinct nationality, in friendly intercourse with us, trading with us, and in that way each mutually contributing to the good and greatness of the other. [Applause.] But we have abundant land unsettled yet, abundant land. Take, for instance, one little valley in Western Minnesota and Dakota, the Red River of the North, multiply its breadth by its length, and you will have about a million and a half of square miles. Go on and reduce that to acres, and give twenty bushels to the acre—and you will get 200,000,000 bushels of wheat, which is nearly the whole crop of the United States to-day. We don't want any more land. We have got plenty. Only make that which we now have to blossom and produce the fruits which God Almighty intended it should, and we have plenty of land for us and our children and their children for four or five generations, and that is about as far ahead as we need to look." [Laughter and applause.]

(For the Army and Navy Journal.)

BREECH-LOADING RIFLED ILLUMINATION MUZZLE-LOADING SMOOTH-BORE OBSCURITY.

I.
Amandy Jones, the capt. in's cook,
Found trouble with her fire—
Such damned mo st wood she could not brook,
So, in a fit of ire,
She seized the first convenient lamp,
And dashed its contents on it—
And the Board of Survey, they found next day,
Not even a trace of her bonnet.

II.
Lieutenant Robinson's Chinaman,
In P'isco just arrived,
Inverted his lamp to hunt some rats,
And as the place they live in
Is under the sink, and black as ink,
He stumbled over the kettle—
He'll understand more of kerosene's power
When his pieces have time to settle.

III.
Miss Bridget Burke, the doctor's nurse,
Left the baby with the "student,"
Wh le she flirted free with the Orderlee.
In this Miss Burke wa'n't prudent,
For baby tipped the "student" o'er—
'Tis not always safe to handle—
Now the baby fl s in the cherubbed skies,
And Bridg t believes in a candle.

IV.
The sergeant of the garrison guard,
His corporal and its sentry,
And the officer of the day, in a casual way,
Our candle watch intently.
A special bugle blows it out,
And should we dre relight it,
The K. O. of the post would give up the ghost,
At regulations slighted.

V.
It therefore strikes us soldier men
That—under such a showing—
That a modern light is just as safe,
With us around it going,
As it is in the hands of a Chinaman,
A slip of a girl, or a nigger,
For to us you can trust other things that'll bust,
And a wick aint no worse than a trigger.

VI.
The very idea of a tallow dip,
Or even an adamantine
In these days of gas and electric lights
Is a joke quite elephantine.
So if "Fiat lux" the order is,
And candles are shown the door,
Round the bright kerosene, twenty men will be seen,
To one at the trader's store.

PATRICK COSTIGAN.

MODERN NAVAL TACTICS.

CAPTAIN FREMANTLE'S naval prize essay on "Naval Tactics on the Open Sea, with the Existing Types of Vessels and Weapons," was the subject of a lively discussion before the English United Service Institution which is reported in the last number of the *Journal* of the Institution. There was a general agreement among the speakers with Capt. FREMANTLE'S opinion that the ram is a weapon of paramount importance with reference to tactics. Capt. LONG, R. N., argued, "that the power of the ram varies inversely as the length, because the length is in itself an objection, and directly as the distance between her centre of gravity under opposite helm in a given small interval." Some interesting facts were brought out in regard to the battle of Lissa, from which this opinion dates. On the authority of a private account, written by an Italian officer of high rank, Vice-Admiral RANDOLPH, C. B., corrected Capt. FREMANTLE'S statement that all of the Austrian, and some of the Italian, ships tried ramming tactics, but unsuccessfully. The *Re d'Italia* was transferring the Italian commander-in-chief to the *Afonatore*, her rudder was disabled, and she was thus separated from her consorts, when Admiral TEGETHOFF ran into her with the *Kaiser Maximilian* (not the *Ferdinand Max*), and sank her. The *Re di Portugallo* was the only other vessel of the seven Austrian and nine Italian ships engaged, that tried ramming. She did much damage to her antagonist, but injured herself so much that she had difficulty in getting back to Lissa. Admiral RYDER had a different story to tell, on equally good authority, as to the vessel which sank the *Re d'Italia*. He said:

When I was Naval Attaché I went to Pola in the *Adriatico*, and there I had the good fortune to interview the captain of the ship that rammed the *Re d'Italia*, and he detailed to me the circumstances of the case. He said that on the morning of the action, Admiral TEGETHOFF summoned all his captains and the chief engineers of their ships to meet him and discuss what they should do as regards ramming, and the engineers, with one accord, so said my informant, stated "that no ramming must take place except at very low speeds,

because they could not answer that their boilers would not capsize, and of course scold the engineers." The captains were very willing to ram—there was no objection on their part; but no decision was arrived at, and they all went away, each bent on doing what seemed right in his own eyes. The captain of the *Ferdinand Max* told me he was determined to ram, and that in his first attempt to ram he stopped his way too soon, and never touched the ship. The second time he said he struck the ship lightly, and he believed from the report of the officers, one or two plates were detached, or partly so, from the effects of the blow, but he stopped his way too soon to do any serious damage. When, however, the *Re d'Italia* stopped in order to change the flag, he then determined not to be baulked a third time, and went at her full speed, and made such a hole in her side that when he measured the mark on his bows the next morning to see the extent, they found that the size of the hole must have been 126 square feet. The ship sunk in about five minutes. About one hundred men were saved, and all the rest were drowned.

Admiral RANDOLPH believed in rams, but, said he,

There is another weapon of the utmost importance, and without which the others will prove of little avail. It is a weapon that is not forged in any dock-yard or in any factory, and it is not a product of mathematical calculations or of coefficients or co-ordinates or diagrams, but of a school we don't seem to care about possessing; for while we spare no pains or expense to obtain proficiency in gunnery, which may be useless without it, we do not spend a farthing in the production of this priceless weapon; and that weapon I call dexterity, dexterity in handling ships. Where are our officers to obtain it? If any one will give me an answer to that question, it must be simply this, "In the Channel and Mediterranean Squadrons." I believe a high state of efficiency is attained in these squadrons; but I want to know where are the reliefs of these officers being trained? I say no system will be satisfactory short of a school under which all officers arriving at the rank of sub-lieutenants of, say, three or four years' standing, should have handled vessels under their own control. I think if every coastguard reserve ship with her gunboats and steamboats were made a school of instruction, and each in turn in summer in the different ports were made rendezvous for a mosquito fleet to be exercised in group-squadrons and sham fights, experience might be obtained by all young officers in working ships, in handling engines, in all the tactics and evolutions of the signal book, an acquaintance with the harbors, rocks, and lighthouses, and pilotage of our coasts, and also an artillery and gunnery practice, vastly more extensive than can ever be obtained in a few enormously big, unwieldy, and expensive ships. If we had a system of that description, we should not have officers obtaining their very first acquaintance with many of these subjects in the most advanced, most costly and vital part of our naval force, where a slight error in judgment might produce such disasters as those of the *Vanguard* and *Grosser Kurfurst*.

Capt. LONG proposed "one drill, which should consist of one vessel being ordered by the admiral to steer a certain course at a fixed speed, and another vessel being ordered to manoeuvre round this one at a speed, say a couple of knots higher, with the limitation that she was never to approach within two cables. Her movement should be perfectly free except that, and the officer on the watch should do it all, and the angles and bearings should be taken and the guns that would bear. A regular form should be made out. Another would be that one vessel should tow, at a cable's length astern of her, a couple of buoys with a distance line between them representing the length of the ship, and another ship should exercise ramming passing between the buoys."

Admiral RYDER gave some details of the system adopted in France and Russia to fit young officers for the practical duties of their profession, and urged the adoption of some similar system for England. His recommendation is even more applicable to our own Navy, and we hope that the incoming administration will bring with it a Secretary whose active and intelligent interest in the improvement of our naval service will show itself in the adoption of a proper system for the encouragement of such effort at practical instruction as is here suggested.

BARRACK LIFE IN ITALY.

A GERMAN officer who has lately visited several of the barracks in Rome contributes to a German military paper some interesting details of the interior economy of a regiment of the Italian Army, and of the life of a soldier stationed in the capital of Italy. The garrison of Rome consists at the present time of the 3d, 4th, and 37th Regiments of Infantry, of one battalion of the 38th Regt. (the other two being quartered at Civita Vecchia), of the 1st Regiment of Bersaglieri, or Rifles, of the 1st Regiment of Cavalry, and three batteries of Artillery (which constitute the 2d Brigade of the 1st Regiment), of two companies of Engineers, and one company of Pontoniers. Of these troops, the 3d and 4th Regiments form the 3d Brigade of Infantry, the 37th and 38th Regiments the 20th Brigade, all of them belonging to the 13th Division, which, with the 14th Division, forms the 7th Army Corps. The buildings occupied by these troops are nearly all of them old monasteries and convents, very little money having been spent on the construction of barracks in Rome since 1870, and most of them consequently have extremely imposing facades and very roomy interior courts. The accommodation they afford is, however, small compared with the extent of ground they cover, so that the several regiments of infantry are, with perhaps one exception only, necessarily dispersed in two or three barracks. In all of the buildings the extreme simplicity of the equipment of the quarters of officers, non-commissioned officers, and men alike, is the most striking characteristic. The soldiers live in large rooms, in which the number of beds varies from twenty to thirty. The bedsteads are simple iron frames which can be shut up during the day, though in many barracks they are generally left open in order to air the bedding. There are no cupboards in any of the rooms, a single narrow shelf running round the

latter serving as a general repository. Upon this each soldier keeps his shako and pack, the latter containing the principal articles of his uniform, while a linen bag marked with his name holds all his private property. Below the shelf are pegs on which to hang the soldier's drinking flask, haversack, belts, and side arms, all the articles being uniformly arranged in accordance with instructions issued by the colonel of the regiment. A table, two long benches, and a rack for the men's rifles complete the furniture of each room. Non-commissioned officers and men alike have two meals a day, breakfast at 9 A. M., and dinner at 4.30 P. M. The non-commissioned mess together in a separate mess-room. For breakfast they have soup and meat; for dinner, soup and two dishes, with wine at both meals, paying for the above 1.10 lire, or a trifle under elevenpence a day. The soldiers eat in their rooms, receiving in the morning "pasta," generally macaroni, and for dinner soup and meat, each man's ration of meat weighing, when cooked, without bone, eighty grammes, or rather less than three ounces. In summer, or during the drill season, black coffee is also given to the men each day; but in winter it is issued only three times a week. In every barrack there is also a well supplied canteen, where food and drink can be bought at comparatively low prices. Men who are on guard or other duty in the neighborhood of the barracks, return to the latter for their meals, but if they are at a distance, their food is carried to them ready cooked in well-designed hot-water tins. As a rule, there are no fireplaces or stoves in the men's rooms, but some simple heating apparatus is kept in the barrack room for use should exceptionally cold weather set in.

Great attention is given to enforcing cleanliness in the Roman barracks. At certain fixed hours the rooms are thoroughly cleaned, while they are also frequently swept out. An abundant supply of water, and convenient places for washing utensils, clothes, and so forth, are provided, while in nearly all the barracks there is a good supply of baths for the men; some of the bath-rooms being even supplied with hot water and douche and shower baths. The dress of the men when on duty consists of a tunic (guibbia), over which the "mantello" is worn. The guibbia, however, is not taken into the field, and even in time of peace it is frequently, for economical reasons, not put on under the mantello. The troops also often wear, when at drill, a calico suit, which is issued to every man on joining, together with a mantello, a tunic, and a pair of cloth trousers. Each soldier has also two pair of shoes, which are studded with nails round the edges of the sole, and with which gaiters are worn; non-commissioned officers only being allowed to wear boots. On first joining a sum of 90 lire, or £12s. 6d., is placed to a man's credit to pay for his clothing; but as his outfit costs more than this, the soldier always begins his career in the army in debt. A careful man, however, is soon able to clear this off, and even can accumulate a small sum of savings, which is paid to him when he takes his discharge.

A form showing the routine of the soldier's daily duty is hung up in each barrack-room. It is laid down in the regulations that every soldier must do at least seven hours' duty every day, but no maximum limit is fixed. The senior officer of the garrison decides the hours at which the "reveille" and "tattoo" shall be sounded and also when the guards shall be relieved; while the routine of drills and duties in each regiment is arranged by its colonel. The latter also prescribes the hours during which the soldier may go out, and during the remainder of the day he must stay in his barracks, whether he is on duty or not. Non-commissioned officers, however, may go out from 8.30 to 10 p.m. every night they are not on duty in the barracks. The troops are not marched to church on Sunday, but each soldier is allowed to attend the place of worship of his confession. Minor offences are punished with arrest. If a man is sentenced to simple arrest he is simply confined to barracks, and has to perform some additional duty, but receives his usual rations; but, on the other hand, a man sentenced to close arrest does no duty, but is confined in a cell and fed on bread and water only.

Altogether, it appears from the account given by the German officer that orderly arrangement and cleanliness are the striking characteristics of all the Roman barracks. The buildings, constructed for a very different class of inhabitants, are ill adapted for the purpose for which they are now used, and the dispersion of regiments, entailed by the small amount of accommodation in each barrack, is a great evil; but for the present Italy cannot afford the money which would be required for the construction of new and more suitable edifices, and great credit is due to the military authorities for the painstaking care they have displayed in adapting for military purposes the buildings at their disposal.—*Broad Arrow*.

FOUR new French iron-clads are about to be put on the stocks, and will be named the *Hoche*, *Marceau*, *Neptune* and *Magenta*. They are all from the same design of M. Huin, naval engineer. They will be 330 feet in length, 65 in breadth, and will have a displacement of 9,865 tons. Their engines will be of 6,000 horse-power, and are expected to give a speed of 14 knots. The armor plating will be 18 inches thick and the armament will consist of three 14-inch guns in turrets and eighteen 6-inch guns in battery.

MILITARY INVENTIONS.—The following patents for military inventions have recently been granted:

To W. Gardner and E. G. Parkhurst, of Hartford, Conn., for a cartridge feeder for machine guns.

To C. W. Osgood, of Indianapolis, for a cartridge loader. A series of perforated slides is arranged below a perforated block, which forms the hopper for containing the powder. The powder is poured upon the block and the perforations filled, the depth being regulated by moving out one of the slides to form a cut-off. The superfluous powder is brushed from the block into a convenient trough, and the slide is pushed in, allowing the powder to fall into the shell.

To F. Hummel, Sr., of Paducah, Ky., for a breech-loading fire arm.

To F. W. Tiesing and S. V. Kennedy, of New Haven, Conn., for a magazine fire arm.

THE STATE TROOPS.

THE NATIONAL GUARD ASSOCIATION, UNITED STATES.—A prominent officer in the National Guard sends us the following communication on the proposed meeting of the National Guard Association of the United States, to be held at Philadelphia on January 20th. Its points commend themselves. To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir: I wish to suggest the expediency of postponing the meeting of the National Guard Association of the U. S., called for January 20, 1881, until immediately after the adjournment of Congress. I do not know what particular point was had in view when the date was fixed for January 20, but "good reason must perforce give way to better," and it seems to me that there are many and good reasons for the postponement.

If any arrangements were contemplated with a view to their influence on Congress in the matter of the militia bill during the present session, an impression prevails that the date is too late, for by that time the current of legislation will have passed the point of changing, and on January 20, 1881, we shall be in as much doubt about the ultimate fate of our bill as we are at this time. The adjournment of Congress will settle this doubt. Should our bill fail it may be well to have a meeting of our association to decide on some line of action for the future. Should the bill become a law it will be of much importance to have an early meeting of our association to take into consideration the many questions of the reorganization, government and discipline of the militia under the new law, and which can in no other wise be so well considered. In either case the postponement would avoid the expense of two meetings.

I presume it is especially desirable to have as large an attendance as possible. In states whose legislatures will be in session this winter there are a considerable number of officers who would attend our meeting if postponed until after the adjournment. Finally, in view of the proportions assumed by the preparations for the inaugural ceremonies, a large number of officers will attend those ceremonies and will not attend our meeting in January, because unable or unwilling to bear the expense of two trips so near together. Of course this argument will not strike eastern people as forcibly as it does those who reside in the West and South.

In consideration of these reasons would it not be wise to defer our meeting until, say March 7, at which time a large attendance would be probable, as nearly all the officers would arrange to attend the meeting on their return from Washington. All of which is respectfully submitted to the powers that be.

THE KEARNEY STATUE.—A statue to the memory of the gallant soldier, who in four wars and on two continents, won the soubriquets of "Beau Sabreur" and "One-Armed Devil." Maj.-Gen. Philip Kearney, U. S. A., was unveiled in the city of Newark, N. J., amid the booming of cannon and the cheers and plaudits of that State's most prominent citizens, on Tuesday, Dec. 29, 1880. The statue has a singular history. It was originally paid for out of an appropriation made by Congress to provide a work of art to ornament the House of Representatives at Washington. Owing to the military garb and dress of the figure it was objected to and rejected by the House. For some years it was thrown aside and neglected and at last sent back to the State authorities, who in turn stowed it away in a corner with careless neglect. The Grand Army posts took up the subject, and at last succeeded in getting the City and State authorities to make sufficient appropriations to place the work in the park. The ceremony of the unveiling of this statue was made one of great solemnity. Ex-President Grant, the General of the Army of the United States, W. T. Sherman, Governor McClellan, of New Jersey; judges, senators, lawyers, merchants, mechanics and the National Guard were present on the occasion, all proud to do honor to New Jersey's favorite hero. It was throughout a magnificent acknowledgment of the worth of the dead soldier.

The 1st Brigade National Guard, under Brig.-General J. W. Plume, were ordered to report at 2 P. M., but at the last moment the orders of the 9th Regiment, Hoboken, were countermanded, the State authorities being unable to provide all the troops with overcoats. This was certainly an astonishment to over more than the officers and men of the regiment, for certain high officials have of late boasted that the troops of New Jersey were equipped equal to if not superior to those of any State in the Union. The want of overcoats must have clearly skipped the memory of these officials, for to all appearances the organizations furnished with these most necessary garments were equipped in a hurry. They were apparently procured at short notice from the United States Government, and in many cases looked like condemned goods. They were motley in shade, most ill-fitting and were mixed infantry, cavalry and artillery patterns. The officers, too, were as poorly equipped as the men. If the State proposes to equip its National Guard, it should certainly issue proper fitting and well-made uniforms. The troops began to assemble by 2 o'clock P. M., and by 2.30 brigade line was formed and the route of march taken up. There was no reviewing point, and neither ex-President Grant, General Sherman or Governor McClellan were honored with even a marching salute. The route was a long one, the weather most inclement, and the men suffered from the cold. Twice during the route the JOURNAL viewed the Brigade with the following result:

Gen. Plume and six Staff officers, looking exceedingly well, followed by the 4th Regiment, Jersey City, Lieut.-Col. Bush in command, with two Staff officers and six companies of twelve front. The regiment looked and marched well, distance between ranks and companies of the very best. The 1st Regiment, Newark, Col. Campbell, with two Staff officers, followed, six companies of twelve front, the left company, however, having but a single rank. This command also looked well, but the companies were somewhat straggled, while the marching was but medium. The 1st Battalion, Patterson, Maj. Congdon, with a Staff of six officers, well mounted, and two companies sixteen full files, was third in line. The battalion was well equipped, their seal skin shakos, handsome knapsacks and leather leggings adding to their fine appearance. The marching and alignments of the companies were splendid, and notwithstanding the cold weather the manual of arms on the march was of an excellent description. The battalion was the best organization in the column and was frequently applauded. The 2d Battalion, Hackensack, Major Moore, was next in the column, four companies of sixteen front in decidedly poor shape, marching and distances bad, and looking even worse, in comparison with the splendid form of the Patterson Battalion.

The 5th Regiment, Newark, Col. Barnard was next in line, with three staff and six commands of twelve files. One of the oddities of New Jersey tactics, was shown in this regiment. The Colonel no doubt becoming cold and stiff, dismounted, but remained at the head of his regiment, leading his horse by the bridle. It was decidedly unilitary to say the least. If the Colonel chooses to dismount, his field

and staff should have followed suit, or else he should have turned over the command to the next senior in rank and retired to the rear. It is evident that Col. Barnard is not well up on military etiquette. The general appearance of the companies was very ordinary indeed, while the marching, alignments and distances were positively bad. The cold evidently affected the men as well as the Colonel. If anything the 5th was a shade under the 2d Battalion in appearance and discipline. Battery A, Jersey City, Captain Eilers, four 12 pounder brass guns, looked cold and tired, while the march of the morning did not tend to put either drivers or cannoniers in the best of spirits. Had the battery been properly formed in "order in column" instead of being straggled as it was, it would have presented a much better appearance. Company C, 3d N. J., "Phil Kearney Guard," Elizabeth, Capt. W. H. DeHart, twelve solid files, brought up the rear of the Brigade. The company volunteered for the parade and though without overcoats never flinched during the long march. They passed in splendid shape and were only surpassed in marching alignment and general steadiness, by the companies of the 1st Battalion. The men however looked dreadfully cold. It was a plucky undertaking, but decidedly foolhardy under the state of the weather, and the company deserves great praise for its fine appearance under the circumstances.

Immediately following the Military were the posts of the G. A. R., and these were followed by the special guests in a double line of carriages, General Grant, Senator Frelinghuysen and Cortlandt Parker, the orator of the day, having the right, while General Sherman, Col. Bacon his Aide-de-Camp and W. A. Riegter were on the left at the head of the line. Governor McClellan, Generals Mott, Kilpatrick, Hawley and Sewell followed, and then came the long line of carriages containing the very cream of New Jersey's best citizens. The park was reached at about 4 o'clock the Military forming line at the upper end, while the space in front of the statue and orator's stand was filled with a surging mass of people, who cheered again and again as each of the guests stepped to the platform.

At a given signal the flag which covered the statue was removed, a salute was fired by Battery A, while cheer after cheer was sent up by the thousands of spectators. Cortlandt Parker then stepped forward, but the wind, which was strong, added to the noise of the multitude prevented him from being heard but a few feet distant. He said: It needs not that here, and before this audience, I should use length of speech either in defending the erection of this statue or in dwelling upon the story of Philip Kearney. He was a great soldier. Better than that he was a great patriot. Worthier still of memory and of eulogy he was among the most eminent personages of that grandest of American moral achievements, the Union volunteer. Educated not at West Point, as some suppose, but in Columbia College in New York, and destined to the Bar, he deserted that profession for that of arms, and lost no opportunity for fitting himself for its most exacting duties. Severe study of military literature; service in the cavalry against the Indians; study in France at the Military School of Saumur; service in Algiers; contending with the wild and impetuous Arab cavalry; service as aid to the great Scott, whom he ever regarded as among our greatest of military Captains; service in Mexico, when, at the head of an unequalled troop, he charged almost into the city gates, coming back maimed by the loss of his arm; service again in California and Oregon, fighting the tribes of Indians; service even after resigning his commission in our army, in the French army, in the war of Italy, winning at Solferino the Cross of the Legion of Honor, up to that time the only American so decorated for military distinction; with this experience, and at the ripe age of forty-six, he took command as Brigadier of the First New Jersey Brigade and entered upon the glorious career in which he was to fall. Many called it hardihood, but his self exposure was largely principle. Speaking of Williamsburg he wrote: "It is true that I was fearfully exposed, for whilst the entire regiment would be sheltered by logs I was the only officer mounted and quite in view, the only object aimed at by many hardly fifty feet from me. I could not do otherwise, for we had the larger part of the work before us, and very few to do it. It was not useless recklessness. It saved the day." What he thus modestly described we know of otherwise. Riding up and down in front of his raw troops, he shouted to the enemy, within pistol shot: "Shoot away," while to his men, securely posted among the timber, he cried: "Boys, don't be afraid; they're not shooting at you; they are shooting at me. Give it to them." We can imagine his martial form, erect as a statue, part apparently of his restless horse, his eye fired with the joy of conflict, his one arm raised aloft, the impersonation of enthusiastic war; while his voice, like a trumpet, shouted alternately from side to side, command and derision. No wonder that he was adored by the Army, by his officers and by his country—that his cross became an American cross of honor, that by those who served under him he is idolized as France idolizes Napoleon.

But Philip Kearney was more than the great soldier; he was a true patriot. He had the hero's sense of duty—the patriot's love of country. Read him in his soliloquies, for such are the letters from which I quote. Thus did he write a few days before his death: "I am distressed to think of your anxiety as to me; dismiss it. In battle some fall so soon and others escape so miraculously that it must be left to God's will. I certainly know the exposures of war, but have been spared mercifully (not but that am ready in all peril), that my heart is softened, and I feel that it would be wickedness not to be sensible of Divine protection. I have in danger such an instinctive scorn of the enemy and indifference, that I truly have seen, with little or no emotion, that I was often the observed of all observers. Still, as long as I am here to devote myself to the war, no risk ever comes up to me and thought over on my mind of separation from you and home."

As early as the spring of 1862 he advocated arming the blacks, and with statesmanlike clearness he preceded all in suggesting our duty to the race. "The idea of black adjuncts to the military," he said, "awakens nothing inhuman. It but permits the slave, run away or abandoned to us from becoming a moneyed pressure upon us. It eventually would prepare them for freedom, for surely we do not intend to give them up to their rebel masters." Among the greatest of soldiers and purest of patriots Kearney was, besides, a Union volunteer and most brilliant exponent of that grand form of heroism. Gen. Kearney was, perhaps, considering especially the shortness of his career, the most brilliant of simply volunteer soldiers. And so far as I have been able to learn this is the first and only statue reared throughout the North of any merely volunteer soldier of our Civil War.

At the close of the oration the people dispersed, while the invited guests were escorted to "Standard Hall" by the members of Phil Kearney Post G. A. R., where a collation was served. Gen. Sherman was one of the last to enter the room, and as his well known form was seen ascending the platform three rousing cheers were given for the General of the Army. The General bowed in acknowledgment, when one old grey beard who looked to be even a veteran of the Mexican war, started the well known camp song "Marching through Georgia." It was taken up with a will, and the "Hurrah! Hurrah!" of the chorus fairly made the building shake. The second verse was then taken up, the General joining

in the song to the delight of the veterans. At the close of the banquet the General was called on for a speech, and said he had not the pleasure of personal acquaintance with Kearney, but had heard much of him in his early Army days. Kearney came into the Army rich, rode the finest horses, spent his money lavishly and was the very ideal of a soldier. This made him the talk of the Army. While in the West, Kearney married the most beautiful woman in the country, Miss Bullock, and has sons, who are now living in St. Louis. He did not desire, he said, to speak of Kearney's faults, but rather of his character as a man and a soldier. In selecting soldiers, while he would have them good men, it would not be well to be too particular about their piety. Nor would he look in the Army for the virtue of a Judge of the Supreme Court. The moment comes in a battle when you would not swap a man like Phil Kearney for a dozen chief justices. He referred to the alacrity with which Kearney sprang to the call to arms when he was abroad, and said that when he surrendered his life and poured out his blood that moment he became a hero for whom he was glad to see a statue arise. The statue should be valued for the reminder it would be to the boys growing up of the virtues and solid qualities of the hero. He urged his hearers to go on with their great industries, and not to forget to produce good men, women, and children, so that if the country ever saw dark days again there would be many men as brave as Phil Kearney, who would be worth more than this statue if it were of diamonds or precious stones. The General's remarks excited great laughter and applause, and when he finished cheers were given for Sherman and Grant. Speeches were also made by ex-Senator Frelinghuysen and others.

THE LATE SEVENTH NEW YORK DIVISION.—A dispatch from Rochester, N. Y., dated Dec. 27, announces that in the Supreme Court the case entitled "The People, ex rel, Maj. Jacob Spohn, against Adjut.-Gen. Frederick Townsend and others," Judge Macomber, of this city, handed down his decision to-day. Maj. Spohn was court-martialed on charges of conduct unbecoming an officer of the 12th Brigade, 7th Division National Guard, State of New York, and of conduct which was to the prejudice of good order and discipline of the National Guard. The Military Court found him guilty, because it was shown that he had edited articles published in the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle and Sunday Tribune, derogatory to the good name and fame of the 54th Regiment, especially condemnatory of certain acts of the regimental commander, Col. Samuel S. Eddy. The sentence of the Military Court was that Maj. Spohn be cashiered and dismissed from the service. He appealed to the Supreme Court for a review of the decision. While the appeal was pending the 54th Regiment and 12th Brigade National Guard, located in that city, were disbanded. This was directly attributable to the publication by Maj. Spohn of the local military abuses. Now, after Maj. Spohn's brigade is defunct, Judge Macomber reverses the military decision on several grounds, one of which is that "A citizen soldier is one who earns his daily bread by the labor of his hands and brains, in business or professions, and who devotes a portion of his time to military training and to drill and preparation for time of war. When, however, he is not actually engaged in the business of the National Guard, and when not in uniform, he is not amenable to a court-martial. The proceedings and sentence must be reversed, and the accused discharged." This decision is regarded as a great triumph for the citizen soldier.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The fact that an efficient National Guard is a necessity seems to be gradually working its way into the minds of the citizens of the State. Wilkes-barre remembering the scenes enacted in her vicinity in 1877, seems now determined to do for the 9th regiment and Wyoming artillery, as much as Scranton has already done for the 13th regiment, furnish it with an armory, and add incentives for drill, rifle practice, etc., etc. A building, (formerly a market-house), has been rented and fitted up for the accommodation of three companies of infantry, and one of artillery. The plan of the armory permits of separate company quarters or parlors, (if found desirable at any time they may be thrown into one long room), officers' quarters, and adjutants' parlor all on the second floor; large drill room, band room, and battery quarters on the ground floor. Though at present rented, the privilege of purchase, at a certain figure, has been secured and there are fair prospects of a purchase shortly being made. A range we understand is being fitted up, and we presume before another year has passed the crack of the rifles of the 9th regiment will be no unusual sound. On Tuesday evening December 14th, and on Wednesday evening December 15th, a competition drill took place between companies B, C, F, and I. The interest of the citizens had already been shown by their willingness to contribute for the procurement of a trophy, but was no less manifested by the large audience of ladies and gentlemen present, and evidently well pleased witnesses of the drill.

Preceding the competition drills a dress parade of three companies took place. Formation of companies generally good, though not without errors, such as 1st sergeant not properly reporting when turning his company over to the captain. One sergeant was also noticed as dressing the company after the "fall in," and others in not dividing their companies into platoons.

Formation of line fair, but in dressing the companies there is no occasion for using the sword to point down the line. The captains should keep the sword at a carry. In rear open order the piece of the left file-closer should have been inverted. The manual at dress parade was hardly in unison. The guides and file-closers should pay more attention to par. 189, Tactics; and officers should present swords only at the first presentation of the battalion to the colonel. These remarks will apply to the dress parade on both evenings. A programme of movements had been prepared, thirty minutes being allowed to each company for its performance, either in regular or not, as deemed best by the captain when drilling his company. Major E. H. Ripple, of the 13th regiment; Capt. L. A. Watres, of Co. A, 13th regiment, and our correspondent were the judges.

Company C was the first to show its skill, formation of company and turning over to the captain occupying three minutes, the sergeant marring the performance by failure to divide his company into platoons, to report number present, and, when turning the company over, taking an unsoldierly and incorrect position in front of the right four of the company. The second sergeant improperly took his position on the left of the company when first formed. In the manual, comparing it with the others, this company was excellent, the loadings and firings, the most essential part of the manual, being especially good. In the other companies this part of the manual was particularly bad. In company movements the company was found to be deficient, owing, in a measure no doubt, to the fact that their armory at Pittston is not large enough to permit of their execution. This was taken into consideration in rendering the final decision as to the comparative efficiency of the companies; but, notwithstanding this, deficiency was noticeable in other matters for which the want of armory space does not furnish sufficient excuse. The guides evinced a want of promptness and,

to a certain extent, a want of knowledge. The file-closers—the two lieutenants—seemed totally oblivious to their duties, and detracted very materially from the success of the company by failing almost entirely to aid the captain in his work; their movements were also slow and indifferent. The step on the march was 120 to the minute, and but about twenty inches in length. Alignments very good, and attention given by the men excellent. At parade rest unsteadiness was noticed, particularly in the rear rank, the example being set, however, by the second sergeant. The captain failed several times to properly dress his company when forming line, both on the right and front into line, by waiting until all the fours were halted.

Company I, being next in order, formed in four minutes, very nearly the same errors being noticeable as in the formation of the previous company; at the same time the first sergeant was much more prompt as well as soldierly in the performance of his particular duties; his position when turning the company over was correct. The manual was ragged, and the loadings and firings wretched, the men placing their feet in every position but the right one, the pieces unsteady, etc. The sergeants remained in front rank, and the second went through the firings. At charge bayonet both sergeants executed the movements. The first lieutenant presented sword. In the movements Company I was somewhat better than Company C. The captain failed to dress his company the same as did the captain of Company C: gave several wrong orders, and, unfortunately, like the former captain, received but little aid from his lieutenants as file-closers.

Companies B and F drilled on Wednesday evening. Company B formed in five and a half minutes, the first sergeant being very particular, and as a result this company was the only one in which the corporals were all in their proper places. The first sergeant failed to report numbers when turning the company over to captain. Manual good with exception of loadings and firings, the latter extremely bad. The movements on the march excellent. The lieutenants fully up to their duties, but the first marred his part by at one time improperly halting his platoon at a formation of company from column of platoons. The second marred his work by passing around wrong flank, and by giving command right backward dress, march.

Company F was the last on the boards, forming in five minutes. First sergeant, though not giving as much attention to details as previous one, at same time was fairly good. Manual not good, generally ragged, and firings poor, loadings fair. The movements on the march, so far as executed, were fairly performed. The captain to a certain extent was aided by the lieutenants, but the second apparently was better posted than the first lieutenant.

In order to arrive at a correct judgment of the comparative efficiency of the companies, the drill was divided into thirty-two heads, the respective efficiency shown by each company under the several headings being graded as excellent, 5; very good, 4; good, 3; fair, 2; or bad, 1. In making the final decision consideration was given to such differences as could not be represented by the above gradings; among others, as we have stated, the fact of Company C not having equal facilities for drill with the other competing companies. Comparatively, the grading aggregated as follows: Co. C, 81; Co. I, 79; Co. B, 102; and Co. F, 92.

All four companies may be criticised for too fast a cadence, and for not taking a full length step when beginning the march. The latter especially observable in Company B, on account of the men making with the first step a very pronounced stamp. This stamp was also noticeable in the halt of the companies when, as sometimes happened, no shuffling of feet was observable. A number of movements were executed incorrectly, perhaps, on account of a misunderstanding of the reading of the tactics. In forming fours from files the sergeants and men of Cos. C and I continued the march, only shortening the step, while the sergeants and men of Companies B and F as incorrectly marked time. A complete halt should have been made. The excellence of Company C's manual was more than counterbalanced by the failure of the guides and file-closers to do their part. The entire failure of the lieutenants as file-closers to aid the captain either by cautionary commands, or by correction of errors among the men, could only be attributed to an almost entire want of knowledge on their part, and, of course, detracted very materially from the company's merit. The captains of Companies C, I, and F all followed the regular order of the programme, and, we think, wisely. Their time being taken up with looking at the programme, it could not be carried out in the thirty minutes allowed each company, and, of course, no credit could be given for movements not executed. The captain of Co. B, on the contrary, paid little or no attention to the regular order of the programme, consequently his orders were given with promptness, and followed each other in quick succession. This, with the aid given him by his lieutenants, enabled him and the company to execute all the movements with two minutes to spare, and, finally, to his company winning for the first year the CITIZENS' TROPHY.

WISCONSIN—THE SHERIDAN GUARD.—On Tuesday evening, December 21, the company assembled in full force for inspection. In the absence of a captain the command devolved upon 1st Lieut. O'Connor, a brother of their old instructor and chief. At 8:30 p. m. Brig.-Gen. E. E. Bryant, Adjutant-General of Wisconsin, arrived; accompanied by Capt. King, U. S. A., commandant of the State University Battalion, and these officers at once proceeded to the duty of inspection. A rigid criticism of the company, of the ceremony of inspection and the exhibition drill which followed, would be an injustice to the admirable material of which the Guard is composed, in view of the fact that it has had absolutely no instruction since last June, and that then it had no competent instructor. Fifty-seven soldierly looking men were in ranks completely uniformed and equipped, some of them veterans of the late war, and a few ex-regulars; but the commanding officer was a stranger to Upton. With a good voice and distinct word of command Lieut. O'Connor is deficient in his knowledge of the Tactics, and made a vast number of mistakes that could not be excused had he such a thing as a copy of the "blue book." Much was possibly due to the nervousness consequent upon newness in command and the number of spectators; but had Lieut. O'Connor studied his Tactics such commands as "from the right count fours," "to the rear open order," etc., would not have fallen so naturally and frequently from his lips. It is again the duty of the JOURNAL to remind the Sheridan Guard that "right of companies rear into column" is a battalion drill movement, and that the persistence in its commander's ordering "right of company rear into column, fours right," etc., on the march or from a halt and continuing the march or executing it at all, in fact, as a part of the drill of a company acting singly, is all wrong. We pointed out this error last June, but the then commander appears to have willed it to his successor. At "fix bayonet" the right and left guides remained at "carry arms" instead of complying with par. 189. After opening ranks the left guide remained on left of rear rank after the command "front" had been given. When the inspector approached the right of the front rank, the company being at carry arms, bayonets fixed (except the guides as before mentioned), the lieutenant commanding first returned sword, then gave an order which sounded like

"prepare for inspection," and proceeded to inspect his first sergeant's piece, that non-commissioned officer whispered to him to bring the company to an order and it was done, but during the inspection as there were no file-closers to ensure steadiness the men concluded that they might as well take notes of the doings of the inspector as not, and so his movements were followed by the eyes of at least a score of the company. Tobacco chewing and spitting was also indulged in, and on these points the Guard know better and were themselves to blame. A good captain is needed at once, and a good company will doubtless result.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Inspector-General John W. Sturtevant has made a full report of the inspections of the State troops, which has been issued to the command in pamphlet form. The General goes into the full details of the camp duty of each organization, and praises and censures without stint. Its perusal must greatly benefit the officers of the New Hampshire forces, and we trust that in 1881 the errors noted, as well as those announced in the JOURNAL at the time of the encampments, will not occur. The General states that the number of tents now owned by the State is sufficient to properly encamp a regiment, and has added largely to the comfort of the troops during the encampments. The 30 companies of infantry are now armed with breech-loading rifles, adding greatly to their efficiency, and also to the enthusiasm of the men in whose hands they are placed. The equipments furnished by the State, with the exception of 400 sets, 200 of which are private property, are unsuited to the fixed ammunition required for breech-loading arms. The uniforms, with but few exceptions, are in excellent condition, considering the amount of use to which they have been subjected. The necessity for a State campground has been more apparent this year than last. The present plan, requiring commanding officers of regiments or companies to select their locations and to put them in suitable condition for their occupancy, is no slight burden for officers having it in charge, and occupies time and thought that should be expended on matters more in their line of duty. The expense of putting grounds in proper condition entails an expense larger than the State has felt able to pay, and the deficit has sometimes been raised under circumstances and conditions that have been injurious to the encampments. Officers and men have at each encampment expended from their own pockets large sums of money to put their quarters in condition for comfort and to make them attractive. This annual expense might be saved if the State owned a campground with facilities for storing, flooring, bedding, etc. The chief object of our annual encampments is to bring together the companies composing a regiment, which are generally widely separated, for the purpose of such drill as it is impossible for them to obtain when separated; to give each member practical instructions in the duties that would be required in actual service. These objects should never be lost sight of; drill should be chiefly by battalion; companies should come to encampment thoroughly acquainted with all the movements in the school of the company; ceremonies of compliment should not be allowed to interfere with the more important duties. All our infantry being now armed with breech-loading rifles, a systematic course of target practice should at once be instituted.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

—THE TROY CITIZENS' Corps, 6th Separate Company, Infantry, N. Y., Capt. Cusick, sent a Christmas present to the Old Guard of New York City. It is the bronze figure of a Roman soldier in armor. On the base, among Cupids in bas-relief, is the engraved inscription: "The Old Guard of New York, from the Troy Citizens' Corps, Dec. 25, 1880."

—SYDNEY FAIRER has been elected 2d Lieut. Co. A, and Horace Moody 1st Lieut. Co. K, 12th New York.

—THE 9th New York will have a review, dress-parade, battalion drill and reception at the Madison Square Garden, on Washington's Birthday, Feb. 22, 1881. It will, no doubt, be one of the most brilliant military events of the year.

—HOLIDAY week, added to the very inclement weather, has had a most depressing effect upon the attendance at company drills in the 1st and 2d Divisions. We visited several armories during the week, but failed to see a drill worthy of note. With the New Year the JOURNAL will note the drills of companies.

—THE Drum Corps of the 12th New York will hold their annual reception at the regimental armory, Broadway and 45th street, on Thursday evening, January 27, 1881. Drum Major BROWN promises his guests a pleasant time.

—SPECIAL ORDERS No. 249, A. G. O., State of New York, disbands TROOP F, Capt. G. W. Dorn, Albany, N. Y.

—ADJUTANT GENERAL TOWNSEND, S. N. Y., has directed that the names of present and absent may be omitted on the back of copies of Form 92, S. N. Y., except in cases of the parade of the company on the occasion of regimental drills or parades.

—JANUARY 24 and 25 are the days now announced for the meeting of the National Guard Association, S. N. Y. The place will be the City of Albany.

—THE 5th N. Y. regiment's fair has been thus far well patronized, and from the proceeds the several companies will be enabled to handsomely furnish their company quarters. The officers of the regiment have been unsparing in their devotion to the interests of the command during the fair.

—THE regular monthly drill and reception of Gatling Battery N, 11th N. Y. Brigade, was held at the armory, on Monday, December 27. Lieut. Tyson drilled the command for over an hour, much to the delight of those present, after which the floor was cleared and the dancing and merriment commenced. The battery, in combining the military and social pleasures of the National Guardsman's life, have struck the right vein, and one which will be quickly followed by other organizations. Thus far the receptions have been a most complete success.

—THE 7th New York receives \$10,000 for the use of its armory for six days next spring, the building to be used for a musical festival. They receive the same amount for the same number of days in 1882.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AMERICA.—The latest news from the conflict on the South Pacific shows that the Chileans are pushing gradually towards Lima. The Chileans say they intend to advance slowly but surely, and make no effort to precipitate an engagement before being thoroughly prepared. Their forces are well in hand, and completely equipped for a rough march of a month or more, which, it is thought, will bring them before Lima. There will be employed in all 35,000 men. The Peruvians claim to have 50,000 men under arms in Lima; but they are all new recruits, and the officers are as little experienced as the soldiers. Pierola, the dictator, is the General-in-Chief, but he has yet to win his spurs in any regular engagement. Officers from the different foreign men-of-war have been detached to the headquarters of the Chilean Army and a number are to join the staff at Lima. They are to report on the principal occurrences. It is hoped their presence may some-

what check the outrages to life and property which may follow a Peruvian defeat. The Huascar and Chacabuco maintain the blockade of Callao, the entire fleet being occupied in the transportation of the invading army.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE French ironclad Richelieu, took fire this week at Toulon, and was sunk to extinguish the flames. While sinking her one of the guns broke adrift, injuring several men. The damage to the vessel is not irreparable.

THE Swedish Frigate Gothenborg was burned Dec. 22, at Malmo, sixteen miles east southeast of Copenhagen.

ACCORDING to a foreign exchange, "Two of the Russian ironclads, one of which is the *Duke of Edinburgh*, until recently forming part of the International Squadron off Gravosa, have been suddenly ordered to reinforce the Muscovite fleet off Japan. The order is understood to be connected with the intention of the Russian admiral to make a descent upon the coast of Corea. The admiral of the United States Squadron in Chinese waters has failed to make a commercial treaty with the Koreans, who persist, contrary to the advice of Japan, in keeping their ports closed. As Russia claims to be a civilizing and commercial power, the hypothesis upon which that power accounts for her increasing predominance in the Pacific, the Russian admiral considers that it is quite consistent with the policy of his government if he should attempt to obtain by force that which the United States officer failed to realize by moral suasion. Any display of aggression by Russia in Chinese waters is pretty sure to lead to complications beyond the mere area of attack."

THE new Minister of War in Belgium intends to propose the transformation of the Belgian lancers into regiments of dragoons, as the lance is found to be an impracticable weapon.

A CORRESPONDENT at Bucharest, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, reports the introduction into Europe of a mode of fighting which has hitherto been confined to Asia. A squadron of Roumanian cavalry showed the Prince at least something not yet tried even in Germany. A body of cavalry galloped toward the enemy, and then, instead of charging, halts suddenly and lies down, horses and men together, the bodies of the animals forming a breast-work, from behind which the men open fire. Though the particular action on the occasion of the Prince's inspection would be of little use, for horses are far too expensive for a breast-work, it is clear that animals trained to lie down by word of command would suffer on the average much less from the enemy's fire than cavalry does now. The most conspicuous loss, both of cavalry and artillery, is always in horses; yet some of the gunners who fought in Afghanistan were trained to work the guns in a kneeling position. To halve the height of a target is to decrease very greatly the chance of its being hit; and, besides, the usual fences and walls in any country are enough concealment for animals lying down, but not for the same animal if standing. It is to be hoped that the difficulty of making the horses rise again is not great, otherwise their previous docility might lead their riders into a hot corner without much hope of getting out of it.

THE Royal Engineer photographers have lately performed a clever feat. It was determined recently by the military authorities to endeavor to "stalk" a balloon in the air, with a view to discover how far an enemy's fire would be dangerous to the aeronaut. With this view, one of the war balloons was sent up near Dungeness some weeks ago, of course with no occupant in the car, and a military photographer was instructed to depict the result of the experiment in his camera. The latter was so far successful that he at any rate managed to get an impression of the bursting shell and collapsing balloon upon his plate. The balloon was permitted to rise to a height of 800 feet, and the photographer was stationed with the cannon—or, rather, howitzer—at a range of no less than 2,000 yards. A shell was burst so cleverly in front of the balloon that it sank, as grievously wounded almost as Caesar, with twenty-five wounds in its body. The photograph shows the wounded balloon still in mid-air, and the shell bursting about 200 yards on its left.

PRELIMINARY to the official trial which is to take place shortly, two light charges were fired yesterday, says the London *Standard* of December 14, in front of the proof butts from the 43-ton breech-loading gun just constructed at Woolwich. In the first round the charge consisted of 200 pounds of powder, and an elongated projectile weighing 714 pounds. In the second the projectile remained the same, but the charge of powder was increased to 250 pounds. The proposed weight of powder for the battering charge is 285 pounds. The result of the preliminary trial yesterday was in every sense satisfactory. The gun is built up in the same manner as the Woolwich muzzle-loaders, having a central tube of steel, on which are shrunk massive coils of wrought iron. The breech loading arrangement consists of a screw plug working in the axis of the gun, portions of the screw thread being cut away, as in the breech-loaders recently constructed by Sir W. Armstrong. Much interest attaches to the trial of the Woolwich gun, as preparing the way for the introduction of heavy breech-loaders into the British service.

A BILL is to be brought into the British Parliament next session for the abolition of flogging in the navy.

FIVE years' experience of the present system of nomination to naval cadetship in England is said to have demonstrated both the physical and intellectual inferiority of the lads thus secured for the public service, compared with those who were obtained by competition.

THE safety of the Czar from domestic conspirators is purchased at a great price. It is said that on his recent journey from Livadia, ten peasants and two soldiers were stationed as watchmen along each verst of the entire distance from Sebastopol, making a total of 36,000 men on foot, with 1,700 mounted. As these were on guard two days and a night, it must be supposed that

half were reliefs. The cost of these watchmen, after making allowance for compulsory service, is estimated to have been at least \$75,000.

Among the pleasant fictions served up every morning for the delectation of the Sultan by the Constantinople journal, the *Vakit*, one is to the effect that the American people are burning to go to war with England: it adds, the Sultan has only to nod his head for the United States to make alliance with Turkey in order to "punish the common foe."

Broad Arrow says: The Duke of Cambridge recently paid a visit to Germany, where he seems to have been greatly struck by the smart appearance of the German officer. Lieut. Fritz, unlike his Saxon brother in arms, Lieut. Smith, wears his Gtetchen wearing his uniform. The vision of a nation in regimentals appears to have impressed the fine military instincts of "The Duke," and hence it has come to pass that from the War Office there has been promulgated an order which, it seems, has carried dismay to the staff at Portsmouth and Devonport. The new order is in effect that officers at these stations shall wear their uniforms whether on or off duty. On military grounds alone we have nothing to say against this order. The Queen's scarlet is a hue of which no officer is ashamed. But upon personal and economical grounds much may no doubt be urged against the popularity of the new arrangement. A man shrinks from his regimentals partly because they are subject to a wear and tear which it costs no trifling sum to repair, and he is glad to exchange it for mufti, somewhat upon the principle of exchanging a pair of close-fitting boots for a pair of slippers. The spirit, however, which has prompted His Royal Highness is in every respect admirable, and duly followed up, will lead to many reforms for the comfort and economy of our officers. Uniform will of necessity become more fit for general wear, and depart still further from the traditions of high stocks and tight belts. No man will be expected to hunt with the Dartmoor in other pink than that with which in past years he followed Trelawney, and no well-wisher of the Duke would expect to see His Royal Highness habitually in Pall Mall clad in the appointments of a field marshal. It has undoubtedly been too much the practice to tumble out of uniform and into tweed as soon as parade is over, for no apparent reason whatever, beyond the idea that it is the correct thing, and if the new order merely tends to show this negative object incorrect, it will have been useful.

At reviews and inspections in the British army hereafter Drum-majors are to salute with the left hand on the first occasion of marching past.

The death is announced of General de Reffye, the improver of the mitrailleuse and director of the government cannon factory at Tarbes. He was in his sixtieth year, and had suffered for fifteen months from the effects of a fall from his horse. It is stated that to him more than to any other man are due the improvements in French artillery since the war.

The Italian army estimates have been passed by the Chamber of Deputies. Before they were adopted Signor Calvalletto urged the government to push forward

vigorously the works for the defence of Venice and the arrangements for fortifying the western frontier. "We desire," said he, "a durable peace with Austria, but it is nevertheless our duty to be prepared for all eventualities."

According to the Imperial Budget, the German army on a peace footing, as supplemented by the accession of strength recently voted, now consists of 18,128 officers, 427,274 men, and 81,639 horses, the addition including 901 officers, 25,615 men, and 1736 horses. Of these Prussia receives eight new infantry regiments and one battalion, with one field artillery regiment, twenty-four field batteries, and one fortress artillery regiment, the rest being distributed in small proportions between Saxony, Wurtemberg, and Bavaria. The greater part of this new force will be garrisoned in towns nearer the Russian frontiers, an arrangement which is perhaps due to the existence of better barrack accommodation in the East than in the West, and perhaps not.

It is reported that the Sultan of Morocco, at length recognising the necessity of economy and retrenchment, has hit upon the novel expedient of parting with the better half of his matrimonial establishment by distributing two hundred of his maturer wives amongst the higher officers of the army, who, in consideration of the honor conferred upon them by the reception of these older "hands," are put under stoppages to the extent of 25 per cent. on their annual pay. By this arrangement, moreover, statistically considered, the ages of the sexes will, so to speak, be equalised, the older Sultan retaining the younger wives, and his younger officers receiving the "more experienced."

Broad Arrow says: The very circumstantial description which recently appeared in the periodical press of alleged structural weakness in the hull of the *Iris* has, it seems, been declared incorrect, but we are not informed to what an extent or in what respect the inaccuracy exists, nor do we know on whose authority the denial is made. It is certainly somewhat singular that this particular vessel is singled out from the rest of the fleet for unfavorable comment, especially in regard to her strength. It is also a singular coincidence that upon no other vessel have so many apologetic or explanatory statements been made at headquarters as have been offered respecting the *Iris*. On the one hand we have members of the constructive staff calling especial attention to the ingenious combination of materials in the vessel, whereby the maximum strength and minimum weight have been attained, while, on the other hand, we are every now and then informed, from some anonymous source or another, that the hull of the *Iris* is not sufficiently rigid to resist the strains due to her enormous engine-power. The latest announcement is that her steel-plating is pitting, through oxidation, apparently due to galvanic action. If this latter statement is true it will augur badly for the durability of the large number of steel vessels now being built, both for the Royal Navy and the mercantile marine. These unsatisfactory rumors are of too serious a character to be winked at, the more so as they happen to be within the range of possibility, and, we fear, probability also.

A TRIAL was made in Berlin the other day in presence of Count Moltke of a newly invented traction engine, adapted to military purposes. This engine drew five heavy guns of 15-centimetre bore through the streets for over two hours at the cost of two marks an hour. The trial was considered by Count Moltke and the staff very satisfactory. Probably the traction engine will become an institution in the German army.

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MARRIED.

EASTMAN—MULLEN.—At Elizabeth City, N. C., on Saturday, Dec. 18, 1880, by the Rev. Mr. Kierman, Lieut. JAMES E. EASTMAN, 2d U. S. Artillery, to MARY PRIOLAUL MULLEN, daughter of Philip Priolaul, Esq., of Smithville, N. C. No cards.

HOLMES—HITCHCOCK.—At Maple Terrace, Troy Road, near Albany, on the afternoon of Wednesday, Dec. 23, by the Rev. E. T. Chapman, KATE, daughter of C. E. Hitchcock, and granddaughter of the late David Hamilton, of Albany, to Lieut. S. N. HOLMES, 13th Infantry, U. S. Army.

MURRAY—WATERS.—At Fort McKavitt, Texas, on Dec. 8, Miss JESSIE E. WATERS, daughter of Dr. W. E. Waters, U. S. Army, to Lieut. C. H. MURRAY, 4th Cavalry, U. S. Army.

DIED.

CARR.—Dec. 24, JULIA F., wife of the late Major John C. Carr, U. S. Marine Corps. Funeral from the residence of her mother, Mrs. John Carr, 731 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 25.

CORBIN.—In Washington, D. C., Dec. 23, at the residence of his parents, Mount Pleasant, HENRY BICKHAM CORBIN, eldest son of Col. Henry C. and Fannie Strickland Corbin, aged nine years.

FIGUEROA.—On Dec. 27, at her late residence, Jersey City Heights, ELEANOR ROBERT, widow of Paulo J. Figueroa and daughter of the late Lieut. Vinor Lesycraft.

GUNNISON.—On Saturday, Dec. 25, at the residence of his mother, 38 West 35th street, N. Y., DELONY, only son of the late Captain J. W. Gunnison, U. S. Topographical Engineer Corps.

RADFORD.—On Monday evening, Dec. 27, 1880, EDMUND L., son of Rear Admiral Wm. Radford and Mary L. Radford, aged sixteen years. The funeral took place on Thursday, from 1739 N street northwest, Washington, D. C.

RAMSAY.—At Fort Mellen, Md., Dec. 21, 1880, J. GALE R. RAMSAY, Jr., aged 4 years, 30 days, 20 days, youngest son of Anne Morris and J. Gales Ramsay, U. S. A., grandson of General Geo. D. Ramsay, U. S. A., and the late General William W. Morris, Col. 2nd Artillery, U. S. Army.

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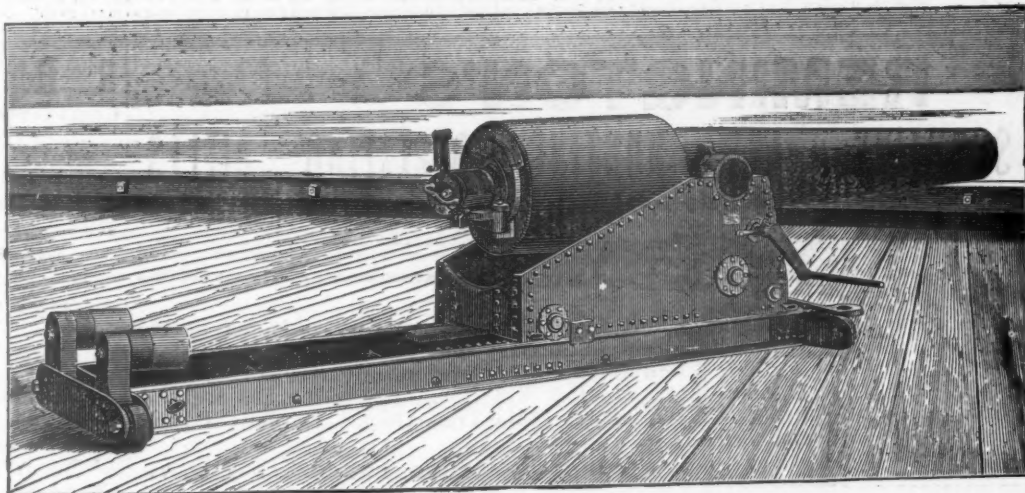
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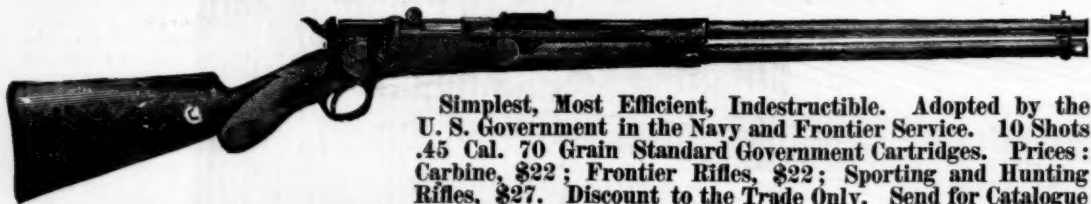
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CHAIRS, 40 different Pattern Folding
Rockers, Chairs, Arm Chairs, Bed Chairs, Settees,
etc. Col. L. M. BROS., 181 Canal St., N. Y., Mfrs.
and Patentees.